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LAST EDITION

## STATEMENT FROM THE INTER-ALLIED PARIS CONFERENCE

Financial Section Proposes to  
Meet Regularly While Inter-  
Allied Organization Will Deal  
With Question of Transport

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The inter-allied conference which met recently in Paris, has issued an important statement setting forth the main achievements of the conference, in so far as these can be disclosed. Amongst the more important provisions and proposals is the appointment of an inter-allied committee to deal with the question of transport, and the constituting of the financial section of the conference into a permanent organization to deal with financial matters.

The statement issued by the conference in Paris is as follows:

"The various committees constituted by the inter-allied conference dealt as a whole with the technical question of the conduct of the war, the details of which cannot be published. However, at the conclusion of their deliberations, the committees decided to publish the following resolutions:

"The financial section, meeting under the presidency of Louis Klotz (French Minister of Finance), held numerous sittings, in the course of which the various financial questions interesting to the Allies were successively examined. At the end of its labors this section unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"The delegates to the allied powers in the financial section consider it desirable, with a view to coordinating their efforts, to meet regularly in order to draw plans for the payment of liabilities and the settlement of loans and rates of exchange and thus assure concerted action."

"Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and M. Klotz told the section that in their opinion this regular meeting ought to be a permanent organization. Other resolutions were adopted to the effect that although the dispositions manifested by all the delegates evidenced sentiments of the financial solidarity of the Allies, this solidarity ought to be affirmed in practice by the methodical coordination of efforts, which alone should determine the judicious utilization of the resources of the Allies and the best distribution of their strength."

"Armament and aviation section: The representatives of the allied nations examined the condition of their various war manufactures and concerted practical means of avoiding all duplication and directing the effort of each nation to the production of things for which it was best fitted in matters of first importance, an inter-allied committee was formed for carrying out the common programs and decisions were arrived at."

"Sections of imports, maritime transports and supplies: The Allies, considering that the means of maritime transport at their disposal, as well as the supplies at their command, ought to be utilized in common for the conduct of the war, decided to create an inter-allied organization with a view to coordinating action in this direction, to establishing the common program, constantly kept in mind, and enabling them, while utilizing their resources to the full, to restrict their imports in order to release as much tonnage as possible for the transport of American troops."

"Blockade section: The blockade section examined, in the first place, the conventions of the Allies with Switzerland regarding the question of blockade. The draft of an arrangement between the United States and Switzerland was approved, and the United States will nominate delegates to participate in the deliberations of the inter-allied commission at Bern."

"The section decided to make the dispositions necessary to enable the commission in regard to the food supply in Belgium and northern France to accomplish its program as to provisions and transport. The section submitted to the conference a declaration to the effect that the prolongation of the war having led to the consumption of products of all sorts out of proportion to production, it was evident that the available resources, whether in allied or neutral countries, were unequal to actual needs and that it would be necessary to extend the general principles laid down by the American Government."

## INCREASE ASKED FOR UNLOADING CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An application has been received by the Interstate Commerce Commission from the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for permission to increase its charges for unloading, storing and cartage of freight. This application is in accordance with numerous statements by the commission that terminal charges by railroads have long been insufficient.

## FIREMEN TO BE NAMED

Mayor Curley announced today that 50 additional firemen are to be added to the Boston Fire Department next Monday to fill vacancies caused by the selective draft. Fire Commissioner John Grady estimates that four men are taken from the department every day for military service.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The air is full of rumors of what Germany is going to do, a regular journalistic preparation, which goes on for the purpose of impressing the world before any new movement is made. Beyond this, however, there have been no movements but the ordinary raids and counter-raids, which are perpetually taking place at the front, and this is true of the lines everywhere.

Germany Seeking Boys for Army  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Intimations that Germany is planning to force boys of 16 and 17 years into the army are contained in an appeal appearing in the Essen General Anzeiger, that they immediately join the juvenile corps.

"This great struggle between the nations," says the newspaper, "will necessitate those who are now 16 and 17 being called up at no very remote date for army service."

## Slight British Advance

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British lines southwest of La Vacquerie were "advanced slightly," Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

The British commander-in-chief also announced another withdrawal "for a short distance" of British troops from a salient in the neighborhood of (Continued on page two, column six)

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES ARE LEFT TO CAMPS

War Department Does Not Assume the Responsibility for Interdenominational Exercises Held in the Cantonments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inquiry has been made by The Christian Science Monitor as to the exact position of the War Department with respect to the maintenance of an equilibrium in the army camps, whereby one religious sect or denomination will not seek to predominate. It has been observed, according to reports, that in some of the camps the Roman Catholics have sought to put themselves forward and make themselves conspicuous, far more, at least, than other sects have done.

The case in point which caused the inquiry is the use of Roman Catholic forms at the Presidio in San Francisco at an ostensibly interdenominational Thanksgiving Day service. It is gathered that the War Department considers its full duty done when it leaves the arrangement and management of all such functions to the individual camp commander.

As the well-known purpose of the Roman Catholic church is to gain official recognition in the United States and by this Government, it was pointed out to one official, anything like a situation such as was presented at the Presidio would appear like an official recognition of the Roman Catholic church by this Government, if steps were not taken to prevent the monopolizing of future interdenominational services by that sect.

The official said, that although not a Roman Catholic himself, he was very glad to hear that the Presidio service was so well attended, and to him the large attendance bespoke the liberality of the rank and file of the soldiers. He said that any objection to the Presidio service could only come from the narrow minded.

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## GERMANS EVASIVE WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Russian Account of the Armistice Negotiations Shows How German Delegates Received the Armistice Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Evasive is the word which occurs most frequently in the Russian account of the armistice negotiations and applies to the German reception of their proposals for an armistice. The Russian account is transmitted through the Russian Government's wireless stations. The Bolshevikesque delegates opened with a declaration of their peace aims but General Hoffman and other Central Powers' delegates "evasively" declared they were soldiers and not politicians and could do nothing to von Kuehlmann's and Count Czernin's statements. The Russians next proposed an immediate address to all belligerents, inviting them to take part in promulgating an armistice on all fronts.

"The enemy delegates replied evasively to the two initial Russian proposals," says the Russian official statement, "but promised to consult their governments concerning them. The Russians proposed as the principal points of an armistice that the enemy should not undertake to send forces from the Russian front to the fronts of Russia's allies; also that the German detachments be withdrawn from the islands of Mohn Sound. The enemy delegates refused these proposals."

"The enemy delegates submitted a project for an armistice from the Baltic to the Black Sea which, in view of their evasive replies to the Russian proposals the Russian delegates submitted to the Russian military experts."

"The enemy proposed that the armistice was to begin on Dec. 8, lasting a fortnight, but after a discussion the Germans expressed their readiness for a prolongation to 28 days and this was to be automatically prolonged, provided there is not a refusal, which must be made before the expiration of the armistice, which provisionally begins on Dec. 10. Before the commencement of the final armistice hostilities must definitely cease."

The communiqué concludes by dwelling on the minuteness and carefulness of the minutes taken at these proceedings, a special commission comparing the minutes drawn up by both sides in Russian and German."

## 'Secret Diplomatic Archives'

Germany Stated to Have Made Peace Overtures Last August

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—Germany made a formal effort to obtain peace last August through Spain, according to revelations in the latest chapter of "secret diplomatic archives," made public today by the Bolshevikesque Foreign Minister, Mr. Trozky.

The evidence consists of a telegram from M. Nabokoff, Russian chargé d'affaires in London, to the provisional foreign minister, Mr. Tschernomir, dated in August, 1917, and notifying Russia that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Balfour, had called a special meeting of ambassadors of France, Italy, the United States and Japan. To this assembly he said he had received information from Madrid that "a high personage in Berlin had informed the Spanish Ambassador that Germany wished to negotiate."

Mr. Balfour said, according to Mr. Nabokoff's message, that Britain was ready to receive any German communication regarding peace, and to consider it in conjunction with the Allies.

Whether there was any reply from Germany to this noncommittal state-

ment was not indicated in today's revelations.

A number of newspapers, under special permission from Mr. Trozky, have been publishing secret state papers covering all the period of the war. Mr. Trozky made them public on the ground that the Bolshevikesque plan was to give the people all information of diplomatic dealings.

Central Economic Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The Petrograd telegraph agency announces that the Bolshevikesque Government has set up a Central Economic Council to handle the economic situation. The workers' organizations will control the actual production, and all works and factories will elect

(Continued on page two, column four)

## NEW BUILDING FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Adequate Site for Much-Needed Administration Center Would Close Norway Street and Extend Dalton Street

Provision for the extension of the Christian Science Park, maintained by the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in front of The Mother Church, is made in the proposed transfer of Norway Street, between Falmouth Street and Huntington Avenue, by the city of Boston to the Church in exchange for a compensating amount of land to make possible the extension of Dalton Street to Huntington Avenue. Mayor Curley has directed that the Board of Street Commissioners proceed with the transaction, which was recommended by The Mother Church.

This change in the street layout will make it possible to plan an adequate administration building for the activities of the Christian Science movement now centered about the park. The executive offices of the church long ago outgrew their former quarters and for some time have been scattered, at great inconvenience to the work, through four different buildings.

According to the plans, the Mother Church will raise its buildings from 203 to 217 Huntington Avenue, and add this land with that now used as a part of Norway Street, to the Park. The buildings on the opposite side of Norway Street in this vicinity will be razed and an administration building erected in their place. By the change Dalton Street will become a continuous thoroughfare with Cumberland Street on the easterly side of Huntington Avenue, connecting indirectly with Boylston Street and Massachusetts Avenue.

By the arrangement, the Christian Science Board of Directors agrees to pay one-half of the cost of the street and improvement, provided that amount does not exceed \$5000. It is estimated that the expense to the city will not exceed \$4000.

John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, representing the Christian Science Board of Directors, explained the proposed improvements to the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston, and Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman, sent this communication to the Mayor:

"As a result of your request, I have examined the suggestions of former Gov. John L. Bates, representing the Christian Science Board of Directors, regarding developments in the neighborhood of the Christian Science Church, and report as follows:

"At present a part of Norway Street extends from Falmouth Street to Huntington Avenue and all the property abutting on said part of the street and for some distance in either direction is owned by the clients of Mr. Bates."

"It is suggested that this part of the street be destroyed and conveyed or be permitted to revert to the abutting owners, and in return an equal amount of land be conveyed to the city to make possible the extension of Dalton Street to Huntington Avenue."

"Dalton is the only parallel street to Massachusetts Avenue in this vicinity, and acts as an outlet for Scotia Street, Belvidere Street, St. Germain Street and Dundee Street, connecting with Boylston Street and Massachusetts Avenue. From the standpoint of public convenience, the proposed extension of Dalton Street would give a better connection with Huntington Avenue than Norway Street, particularly as it would make a continuous thoroughfare with Cumberland Street, on the easterly side of Huntington Avenue."

"In connection with the proposed change, the large buildings, 203 to 217 Huntington Avenue, are to be torn down and the land added to the private park now maintained by the Christian Science Directors, and the buildings on the opposite side of Norway Street are to be destroyed and an administration building to be erected in their place."

Christian Science Board of Directors agrees to pay as its share of the street and improvement one-half the cost if that amount is not more than \$5000. It is estimated that the street expense to the city will not be more than \$4000.

"This would seem to be a very advantageous offer to the city."

In reply to the foregoing report, Mayor Curley has replied as follows: "Replying to your communication received, I beg to state that, in my opinion, it would be advisable to accept the recommendations made by the Hon. John L. Bates."

## DRYS OPPOSING BREWERS' DRIVE

Anti-Saloon League Appeals to Leaders of Public Opinion for Campaign Against Wets' Misinformation Advertisements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition leaders are taking note of the effect of what they call the \$1,000,000 fund appropriated by the brewers at Atlantic City in October. Four-column page-long advertisements in newspapers in various parts of the country recently inaugurated the brewers' drive to get the modification of the prohibition amendment so as to except beers and wines from its operation.

The Anti-Saloon League has lost no time and spares no force in answering the first of the brewers' advertisements. The announcements stated that "our federal laws... make a clear distinction between distilled spirits and... beer and wine."

The league replies that there is a federal law prohibiting the liquor traffic in Alaska, prohibiting the sale of beers and wines, as well as whiskey. There is another federal law prohibiting dry states to forbid the importation of liquors, including beer and wine, as well as whiskey. There is another federal law prohibiting the circulation of liquor advertisements in dry territory, and this also includes beer and wine. These intoxicants are also included in the prohibition of shipping in or receipt of liquors in dry states, in the Porto Rican prohibition law, in the law prohibiting the sale or gift of liquors to soldiers or sailors in the service of the United States, and in the District of Columbia prohibition law.

"Taking advantage," says the league, "of the necessities of the Government and a parliamentary situation created by brewery control of only slightly more than one-third of the votes in the United States Senate last summer, the brewers threatened to defeat all food-control legislation by a filibuster unless the rotting of grain for the making of beer was allowed to continue, no matter what might happen to the nation. And they now present the result of that open, bribery-treason to the nation's welfare as a federal indorsement of beer."

"The brewers further said that the true relationship of beer is with soft drinks, not hard liquors. The courts of the land, from the lowest to the Supreme Court of the United States, have judicially given this the lie a thousand times by deciding that beer is an intoxicating, noxious alcoholic beverage, subject to the same prohibitory powers of the people as whiskey. Who is right, the brewers or the Supreme Court?

"And as to being an aid to 'true temperance.' Of the 464 cases of alcoholic insanity admitted to New York State hospitals in 1914, 44 per cent were whiskey addicts, 31 per cent were devotees of beer and 13 per cent used both whiskey and beer."

"The brewers complain of the bad reputation brought upon beer by saloons. Who own the saloons? Members of the United States Brewers Association."

The prohibitionists know that there are three parts to the brewers' program in the new session of Congress. They will try to inject an amendment into the national constitutional prohibition amendment resolution excepting beers and wines. They will attack the resultant emasculated resolution as unworthy of the support of the people, because it would not provide for real prohibition, and so defeat it. And they will use this defeat as proof that the nation does not want prohibition anyhow, and so bring about the defeat of any statute for immediate war emergency prohibition.

Prohibitionists point out the necessity for leaders of public opinion in every community reached by the brewers' misinformation to conduct a counter-campaign setting forth the truth.

"Let it not be forgotten," warns the Anti-Saloon League, "that the United States Brewers Association is the same concern which pleaded guilty in the Federal Court in Pittsburgh to wholesale corruption of elections throughout the country and the raising of enormous funds for that purpose, and the using of immense sums of money for the creation and support of German-American alliances and their nefarious, seditious schemes."

"Let it be remembered that the German-American alliance viewpoint and the United States Brewers Association viewpoint are one and the same, and that through their inter-related activities, the German-American alliance may well be regarded as an alias of the United States Brewers Association."

"And this is the organization which now boldly subscribes to half-page advertisements in the country over and seeks by money as thoroughly to corrupt the intelligence of the country in this crisis hour as it has corrupted the electorate of the country in state after state, where the sale of beer and other forms of booze has been an issue in elections."

"Says Mr. E. D. Leach, assistant State Fuel Administrator of Ohio: 'If the Lusitania were now floating the seas, the coal used annually in the manufacture of beer in this country would furnish fuel for 72 round trips for the giant ship and transport 28,595,000 tons of supplies to the Allies. Coal (Continued on page two, column five)

## NO RELIABLE NEWS OF HALIFAX EXPLOSION

TORONTO, Ont.—No reliable information has been received of the explosion and fire which are said to have destroyed a large section of Halifax, N. S., following a collision between an American munitions steamer and another ship in the Narrows, near the suburb of Richmond, today. Reports are forthcoming, however, of considerable loss of life and great damage to property. The warehouses along the waterfront are said to have been partially demolished. Communication into Halifax is open to messenger only.

The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, received the following message at 11:30 a. m. from the divisional superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton: "Halifax city is on fire. Fire is spreading. We are sending special trains out of Moncton and every city with fire apparatus is also being used. We are also picking up fire apparatus between Moncton and Sydney and rushing it to Halifax. Situation bad."

Another message received by Mr. Reid, from the Assistant Chief Engineer, of the Intercolonial Railway says:

"Every building north of the Queens Hotel is totally wrecked. North Street station is in ruins, as well as our plant at Willow Park. Am arranging for food supplies and to send coaches to Halifax to take people away."

## VIVISECTION WORK FUND IS CRITICIZED

President of Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Says Red Cross Should Have Told of Intention

If the American Red Cross intended that part of the money for which it asked the people was to go to experimentation on animals, it should have so announced, and received subscriptions for the purpose from those who believe in such experimentation, instead of taking a portion of its general funds, in the opinion of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. Rowley, who is not a pronounced anti-vivisectionist, discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the action of the American Red Cross in appropriating \$100,000 of its funds for research work by the American Medical Association, admittedly to include the use of animals for "experimentation."

"It seems to me," said Dr. Rowley, "that the people who gave money to the American Red Cross supposed it was to be used directly for the relief of human suffering, and had no intimation that any part of it was to be employed for the erection of a building in which experimentation on animals was to be carried on. The Red Cross should have let it be understood that part was going for this purpose, and let those who believe in it contribute to it. When people give money, and discover it is being used for a purpose different from that which they intended, they feel they are not being treated quite fairly. Of course, the Red Cross could say that millions of dollars have been given to it by people who believe in experimentation on animals, and that the \$100,000 can be considered as coming out of that portion of its funds, but this would hardly answer. The fact remains that your money and mine went into the Red Cross work, and bears its share of whatever that work may be."

Dr. Rowley said he felt sure that vivisectionists claim more than the facts warrant, and, on the other hand, that the extreme anti-vivisectionists deny more than is warranted by the facts. For himself, he said, he would have no creature caused mental or physical suffering in order that from that suffering he may benefit, yet he would not want to make the broad statement that some benefit had not come to the human race from experimentation on animals. He did not know what to believe of the claims for serum obtained from experimentation on animals. He felt that risk had been taken in inoculating on a wholesale scale the hundreds of thousands of men assembled for the national army. "I should not want it done to me," he said.

The law, he said, allows experimentation on animals for certain purposes, and the only circumstances under which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals can interfere is when it can prove that unnecessary suffering is being caused.

While he did not mention the Red Cross in this connection, Dr. Rowley said he thought the most extreme cases of vivisection, the cruelties of which every decent man protests against, occur in the laboratories devoted to research.

## SALES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

John Morris was arraigned before William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner, in the Federal Building, Boston, today, charged with selling intoxicating liquors to United States sailors in the West End of Boston and his case was continued until Dec. 13. The police of station 3, where Morris was arrested last night, claim that there were more than two gallons of whiskey in large inside pockets of his coat when taken into custody.

## ALTERNATIVE FOR UNIFICATION PUT UP TO RAILROADS

Interstate Commerce Commission Tells Congress Carriers Must Cooperate Fully or Government Will Have to Run Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the special report submitted to Congress on Wednesday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, attention is called to the critical condition of the nation's traffic, and the vital and imperative need of putting the roads on a more efficient basis. Congress is reminded that the present situation does not permit of temporizing without incurring grave danger of a serious breakdown in transportation facilities. The report goes on to say that all energies must be devoted to bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and to that end it is necessary that our transportation system be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency. This can only be secured through unification of operation during the period of the war.

The report is signed by Chairman Hall, and is accompanied by a supplementary report by Commissioner McChord, who takes the position that the various railroad committees which have taken up the traffic problem have clearly shown their inability to cope with the situation. He believes that railroad operation is approaching a chaotic condition, and that the element of self-interest and traffic influence is too strong for any voluntary committee. To attain efficiency, he says, the present diversified government control must be unified and centralized in the hands of the President. Should this be done, he goes on to say, "vastly improved transportation conditions can be promptly secured."

It is generally believed that this same position is taken by the various administrative departments of the Government, like the Shipping Board and the Food and Fuel Administration. The sentiment in Congress seems to be to wait for some recommendation from the President before taking definite action.

The unification of the railways, the commission points out, can be effected in one of two ways. If the carriers themselves can bring about the unification, the disposition on the part of the commission is that they should be given an opportunity to do so. To effect this result, the roads must eliminate all selfishness, share all privileges, surrender exclusive use of terminal facilities, accept less profitable traffic, and operate the roads in every way as if they were one system, with a view, not to profit, but to economy of movement and greater freedom from congestion. To enable the roads to pool their resources in a lawful way, the commission recommends the suspension during the period of the war, of all hampering statutes like the antitrust and anti-pooling laws. In addition, the commission declares that in view of the difficulty of securing outside capital, the railroads should receive from the government treasury financial assistance in the form of loans, the issue of securities being vested in some special body.

In view of the high cost of material and labor, as well as the wear and tear on the roads, the commission believes that some advance in rates is imperative.

The alternative for this voluntary unification of the railroads, already undertaken, the commission declares, would be government operation, with suitable guaranty to each carrier of an adequate annual return, as well as for proper maintenance, during the period of operation by the Government, could be paid for by bonds upon return of their property.

In its report to Congress, the Interstate Commerce commission says: "Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and especially since this country was drawn into that war, it has become increasingly clear that unification in the operation of our railroads during the period of conflict is indispensable to their fullest utilization for the national defense and welfare."

"This unification can be effected in one of two ways, and all see but two. The first is operation as a unit by the carriers themselves. Their past operations have been competitive, although since the Hepburn act, and especially since the Mann-Elkins act, the prescription by this commission of reasonable maximum rates and charges for mail carriers subject to the act, and the exercise of its power to require abatement of unjust discrimination or undue prejudice, have in a great degree restricted that competition to the field of service."

"But whether or not perpetuation of the competitive influence is desirable under a system of government regulation, it is apparent that operation of our railroads as a unit involves the surrender by each of exclusive use of terminal facilities, surrender at times of profitable traffic to other carriers, and acceptance of less profitable traffic, with resultant loss of revenue, wherever economy of movement or greater freedom from congestion would dictate that course if the various carriers were in fact but one."

"The alternative is operation as a unit by the President during the period of the war as a war measure under the war powers vested in him



by the Constitution and those which have been or may be conferred by the Congress.

"The sudden, unforeseen and unprecedented demand for transportation occasioned by the war placed a strain upon the facilities and equipment of the railroads which they were not and are not prepared to meet. There was created a need for immediate and extensive additions to existing facilities and equipment. This need is coincident with demands upon capital, as well as upon labor, manufacturers and natural resources, such as we have never known. Important additions and betterments will require new capital.

"The railroads propose essentially that we allow increases in freight rates of such magnitude that their increased earnings will attract investors, by dividends declared or by the prospect of dividends, in competition with securities issued by federal, state and municipal governments, public utility corporations and industries organized and operating primarily for gain, as distinguished from public service.

"An attempt to secure new capital would come at a time when the rising cost of living has made it difficult for those dependent upon their earnings to meet their current expenses; after the absorption by American capital of two-thirds of the American securities owned abroad prior to Aug. 1, 1914, the railroad securities returned to this country alone amounting to from \$1,700,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, after financing in this country of loans to our present allies, and after subscriptions of almost six billions of dollars for Liberty Loan bonds.

"Even if the railroads have more money the immediate construction of necessary facilities and equipment could not be readily effected. Labor is scarce and the cost is mounting. So with materials and supplies. Car and locomotive builders are largely engaged in producing equipment needed abroad both by our allies and by our own forces in the conduct of the war. The steel and other materials needed for such constructions, as well as the labor, are also needed in other phases of the conflict.

"The carriers have the right to demand at our hands, and it is our duty to approve, just and reasonable rates sufficient to yield fair returns upon the value of the property devoted to public use after necessary expenditures. Measured in dollars, the gross revenues of the carriers during the past and current fiscal years exceeded any in their history, but what the dollar will buy in labor, material and supplies is substantially less.

"We are sensible of the vital and imperative need of the hour that, our railroads shall not be permitted to become less efficient or less sufficient. Increased charges for carriage, if found necessary to take care of unavoidable increases in operating expenses, would not at this time bring new capital on reasonable terms in important sums.

"In our opinion the situation does not permit of temporizing. All energies must be devoted to bringing the war to a successful conclusion, and to that end it is necessary that our transportation systems be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency. This can only be secured through unification of their operation during the period of the war.

"If the unification is to be effected by the carriers, they should be enabled to effect it in a lawful way. To that end, in our judgment, the operation of the antitrust laws, except in respect of consolidations or mergers of parallel and competing lines, as applied to rail and water carriers, subject to the act to regulate commerce and of the anti-trust provision of Section 5 of that act, should be suspended during the period of the war and until further action by the Congress.

"In addition they should be provided from the government treasury with financial assistance in the form of loans or advances for capital purposes in such amounts, on such considerations and under such provision of expenditure as may be determined by appropriate authority.

"If the other alternative be adopted and the President operates the railroads as a unit during the period of the war, there should be, in our opinion, suitable guarantee to each carrier of an adequate annual return for use of the property as well as of its up-keep and maintenance during operation with provision for fair terms on which improvements and betterments made by the President during the period of his operation could be paid for by the carrier upon return to it of the property after expiration of that period."

Commissioner McChord in his supplementary report says:

"That the lack of adequate railroad service, particularly in eastern territory, is serious at the present time, and is a cause of grave concern for the coming winter months needs no demonstration. That the industries of the country engaged in making war material, as well as those not so occupied, require the very best service which can be given by the railroads is also clear. I fully concur in the statement of the majority report that 'it is necessary that our transportation systems be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency,' and also that 'this can only be secured through unification of their operation during the period of war.' But the majority report takes the position, at least by implication, that this unification may be effected by the carriers' themselves. With that judgment I wholly disagree. Our experience with railroad committees during the past year makes me believe that no voluntary committee can accomplish what the situation demands.

"One of the principal reasons is that the element of self-interest, the traffic influence, is a persistent factor in postponing and resisting measures that seek to disregard individual rights in the effort to secure transportation results as a whole.

"There runs also in the activities of these committees the self-evident purpose to do whatever appears to be necessary to prevent the governmental authority from acting.

"For these and other reasons which it is not necessary to state, I cannot concur in a report to the Congress which apparently acquiesces in a continuation of control over the transportation situation by a committee appointed by the carriers themselves.

"The 'unification' needed if our transportation systems are to be placed and kept on the plane of highest efficiency, is the unification of the present diversified governmental control.

"I concur in the view that 'The situation does not permit of temporizing,' but I am convinced that the strong arm of governmental authority is essential if the transportation situation is to be radically improved."

### Move for Control

Resolution in House Includes Railroads and Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first move in the enactment of railroad legislation deemed necessary in many quarters as a facility which the Government could use to better advantage in the prosecution of the war if under direct government control, at least during the war period, was made yesterday when Representative Sabath of Illinois introduced in the House a joint resolution, which, if adopted, would authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to take over in the name of and for the Government all railroads and coal mines in the country, including all properties and facilities.

Mr. Sabath states as reasons for the adoption of such a resolution the following:

(1) The canceling of orders by the railroads for equipment and improvement of same in the years 1911 and 1912;

(2) The failure of the railroads to relieve freight congestion;

(3) The failure of railroads to offer methods of relief after the Interstate Commerce Commission had pointed out the gravity of the coal situation.

### LARGE VESSELS SUNK IN GREATER NUMBERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty shipping statement for the week ending midnight, Dec. 1, again shows an increase in the number of big ships sunk. Nevertheless, the average for the four weeks of November, at 10.25 big ships put down, is the lowest for any month since the intensive U-boat campaign commenced. Following are the Admiralty's figures:

Arrivals 2174, departures 2133. Big British ships sunk 16, small 1, unsuccessfully attacked, 8, including one during the week ending Nov. 24. Fishing vessels sunk 4.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 41 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25...	5,591	21	0.46
March 4...	5,005	23	.45
March 11...	3,944	17	.43
March 18...	5,082	24	.47
March 25...	4,747	25	.52
April 1...	4,680	31	.66
April 8...	4,773	19	.40
April 15...	4,710	28	.60
April 22...	5,397	55	1.06
April 29...	5,406	51	.94
May 6...	4,871	46	.94
May 13...	5,120	23	.45
May 20...	5,422	27	.49
May 27...	5,487	19	.34
June 3...	5,835	18	.34
June 10...	5,589	32	.57
June 17...	5,890	32	.54
June 24...	5,799	28	.48
July 1...	5,591	20	.36
July 8...	5,696	17	.30
July 15...	5,748	18	.31
July 22...	5,532	24	.43
July 29...	5,523	21	.38
Aug. 5...	5,469	23	.42
Aug. 12...	5,442	16	.29
Aug. 19...	5,602	18	.32
Aug. 26...	5,309	29	.54
Sept. 2...	4,816	23	.47
Sept. 9...	5,612	18	.32
Sept. 16...	5,432	28	.51
Sept. 23...	5,466	15	.27
Sept. 30...	5,422	13	.24
Oct. 7...	5,151	16	.31
Oct. 14...	4,218	18	.42
Oct. 21...	5,237	25	.47
Oct. 28...	4,694	18	.39
Nov. 4...	4,763	12	.25
Nov. 11...	4,432	6	.13
Nov. 18...	4,994	17	.34
Nov. 25...	4,119	21	.50
Dec. 1...	4,307	17	.39

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French Admiralty's shipping figures are as follows: Arrivals 839, departures 816. Two big French ships were sunk, two small ones and two were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing vessels were sunk.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian shipping figures are as follows: Arrivals 362, sailings 338. One big and one small steamer and three small sailing ships were sunk.

### SOCIALISTS CHOSEN MUST PROVE LOYALTY

CLEVELAND, O.—Socialists elected to public office here will have to prove their loyalty to the United States before they can take their positions, according to county Prosecutor Samuel D. Doerflinger. Certain members of the election of Noah Mandelkorn, Socialist councilman, was held up by the board of election. The board acted on the advice of Mr. Doerflinger, who declared he was satisfied that Mandelkorn, because of his political beliefs, could not take the oath of office, pledging loyalty to all laws, without mental reservation. Mr. Mandelkorn will file suit for a mandatory order to enforce the issuance of a certificate of election.

## CAMBRAI BATTLE A BRITISH VICTORY

General Maurice Declares, While Readjustment of Part of Line May Be Necessary, Net Result of Fight Is British Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview with the press, declared that the Cambrai position, on the one hand, the German gains in their counter-attack, he stated, might necessitate a readjustment of part of the British line in view of the difficulties of supplying the British army inside the still more restricted salient. On the other hand, the net result of the fighting was a considerable British success.

The General's summing up was: "Despite a possible slight withdrawal in the north, we have maintained our success in breaking through the whole Hindenburg line on a 10-mile front, and consolidating our position, and have on the balance secured a great haul of prisoners and guns. As a result of the rapidity with which General von Ludendorff brought up his reserves the Germans, however, may justly claim to have definitely checked our advance."

General Maurice, who had just come from the House of Commons, stated his conviction that von Ludendorff himself superintended and planned the German counter-offensive after the British had completely broken the Hindenburg line which he devised. Von Ludendorff had stated that this line was impregnable, but if in fact broken he would counter-attack with his reserves, and in maneuver battles would, of course, prove superior to the British.

Von Ludendorff devised an excellent counter-offensive, involving an attack on both flanks of the salient formed by the British advance, coupled with an attempt in force to break through in the center. On the North, on the Bourlon-Moeuvres front, he failed completely, as also in the center. In the south, he attacked against the new line and part of the front as it existed prior to the British offensive and succeeded in effecting a surprise. He broke through the original line, penetrating altogether to a depth of 6000 yards and overrunning British gun positions. There followed an immediate British counter-attack, which recovered two-thirds of the positions lost.

Although the Germans have lost heavily as a result of their massed attacks, coming under heavy fire at point blank range the Germans might justly claim a substantial gain, because in an attack on such a restricted salient, small gains might be very important. The British had lost part of the ridge overlooking the canal. Had the British held it, there would have been no difficulty in supplying the British army in the salient, but its possession enabled the Germans to train their guns on the supply columns and lines of communication within the salient, and therefore some adjustment of the British line might be necessary.

A striking feature of the battle was that, for the first time for a very long period, the Germans captured British guns. In May, 1915, at the second battle of Ypres, they took four guns of the territorial battery behind the French line, when the latter was gassed and collapsed, and had previously taken 70 or 80 during the retreat from Mons, but since then the British had never lost any guns, and had captured 650 German guns, including 510 in 1917. The British, therefore, had no reason to be dissatisfied, and even in this battle they captured 133 guns against the German claim of 100 British guns.

While General Maurice could not yet say anything of the German figures, he said the promptitude of the Germans in issuing the figures and their round numbers were alike suspicious. The British practice was to wait until they could give absolutely accurate figures. Judging, however, by the reports he had received the 100 guns claimed by the Germans included trench mortars and smaller ordnance, which the British never counted as guns at all. As for the 6000 prisoners, his experience indicated that it was quite impossible for the Germans to have counted that number by the time they issued their claims.

Regarding the operations in Mesopotamia, General Maurice said: "We are continuing the policy of striking wherever the enemy gives us opportunity. We have just carried out this policy in an operation on our right with the full cooperation of Russian forces. The success of the Russian arms here shows that some portions of the Russian army are still willing and ready to fight."

General Maurice said that while there had been much talk in the press of the danger from further attacks in Italy, he considered the enemy's advance into Italy had been definitely checked.

### VATICAN IN DEFENSE OF COURSE IN ITALY

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, has communicated to The Morning Post a statement from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, answering that newspaper's accusation that the Vatican was implicated in disruptive propaganda in Italy and is unneutral. Cardinal Gasparri denounces the accusation as an "atrocious calumny," and says the hierarchy and clergy in Italy have given open and generous help to the country's cause and have received unreserved praise from the Italian Parliament and Government.

Referring to the accusation that the

Vatican espoused the Austrian cause, Cardinal Gasparri reaffirms the full and correct neutrality of the Holy See. He adds:

"If some nations seem to be more favored by the papal note, these certainly were not Germany and Austria-Hungary, but those of the Entente, particularly France and Belgium. The peace aimed at was not a German peace."

Cardinal Bourne asserts that Pope Benedict has been urged from each side to break with the governments of the other side "thus throwing confusion into the religious life, now more precious than ever before of millions of families, and punishing the peoples for the mistakes or misdeeds of their leaders. The supreme Pontiff," he concludes, "does not depend for instruction upon those who long before the war worked to diminish the authority which they are now invoking, nor does the Holy See shape its action by the flickering lights of human praise or blame."

The Morning Post, in an editorial article examining Cardinal Gasparri's statement, usually reiterates its original accusation, and cites incidents which it regards as proofs.

## GERMANS EVASIVE WITH BOLSHEVIKI

(Continued from page one)

their own governing bodies, which will deal together with common local questions. The state organs of the district will deal with general questions concerning any particular industry. The Workers' Council, it is stated, have the Central State Bank in their hands, and will also have private banks in due course. Then they claim, it will be possible, both to understand the industrial situation and the rate of profit and progressively to reduce such profit.

### Emperor Karl's Peace Views

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Austro-Hungarian delegations, the only body to which the joint Austro-Hungarian foreign and finance ministers are answerable, met on Tuesday for the first time since the war began. Emperor Karl expressed the monarchy's readiness for a peace guaranteeing its existence and conditions.

"The glorious successes of our victorious armies and the daring of our fleet," he said, "fill us with patriotic pride. After a glorious defense of our position, we are now, as before, ready at any time to conclude an honorable peace which guarantees the existence and integrity of the monarchy."

"Guided by this idea, we greeted with joyful satisfaction the noble-minded intervention of the Pope and will in the future neglect no opportunity to end as soon as possible the costly struggle and great sacrifice the war has caused and is causing."

"In the spirit of these intentions, our Government has declared its readiness to accept the Russian Government's invitation to enter into negotiations for a general peace. May the blessings of the Almighty rest upon this work for peace and restore the peoples of Europe to a state of reconciliation and mutual trust."

"The sorely tried Russian people, the first of our enemies who are ready to respond to our peace appeal, may be sure that we sincerely desire to restore our former friendly relations with them."

"On the other hand, we must regard it as our sacred duty not to lay down the sword which plunder-seeking and rapacious neighbors forced into our hand until our enemies unequivocally have disavowed their mad plans of dismemberment and oppression."

"We will remain the masters in our own house. Our alliance with the German Empire has been gloriously strengthened by our victorious march southwest. The most cordial and fraternal relations bind us to the progressive Bulgarian people. I confidently hope a period of fresh prosperity and secure development awaits the closely allied Ottoman Empire."

The Austrian delegation elected Herr Hauser, a Christian Socialist, president, and M. de Bilinski, a Pole, vice-president. The German, Ruthenian and Polish delegates proposed resolutions approving the Foreign Minister's policy, the latter also expressing the hope that he would effectively advocate the restoration of the Poles' national rights at the peace negotiations.

Monsieur Stanek proposed the election of a council representing all races of the monarchy for the impending peace negotiations and Dr. Kramarz, in the name of the Bohemian and Southern Slav delegates, made a declaration concerning the right of self-determination of peoples and attacking the Austrian and Hungarian Premier's statements on the subject. A rebuke from the president for the deprecatory reference to Hungary evoked opposition from the Czechs and Southern Slavs.

The Hungarian delegation elected Count Khuen-Hedervary president and Count August Zachy vice-president. The provisional budget for 1917-18 was submitted. It estimated the war expenditure for the last three years at 43 milliards of kronen and the present budget at 20 milliards, if the war lasted the entire budget year.

### Austrian Report on Armistice

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The following Austrian official communication has been issued concerning the negotiations among Russia and Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey.

"The armistice negotiations continued yesterday. A general discussion took place regarding individual points. The Committee on Deliberations held a meeting in the afternoon and a full sitting was arranged for Wednesday morning."

German Report Denied LONDON, England (Thursday)—

The official announcement from Berlin concerning a Rumanian proposal for the negotiation of an armistice brought forth the following British official statement last night:

"There is no truth whatever in this shameful statement."

### Report From Austria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The following official statement has been issued from Austrian General Headquarters:

"The commander-in-chief of the Russian-Rumanian troops between the Dniester and the Black Sea yesterday afternoon approached Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen with a proposal for introducing negotiations regarding an armistice. Our army leaders answered in the affirmative, and deputations will proceed with peace negotiations."

### Stockholm Conference Asked

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—Russian Bolsheviks have officially requested permission for Socialists to meet in a peace conference at Stockholm, according to the newspaper, Social Demokraten, today.

### Mr. Trozky Wants General Peace

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"The Russian Government does not desire a separate, but a general peace," declared Leon Trozky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in an interview printed in The Times today.

"There are three stages to our present negotiations," the Bolshevik leader asserted. "These are, first, suspension of hostilities, second, a definite armistice, and third, peace."

"We hope before the last stage the allied peoples will persuade their governments to participate."

### Attempts to Fraternize

JASSY, Rumania (Thursday)—Enemy attempts to fraternize with Rumanian troops in the region of Hihalestret were met with artillery fire, an official statement declared today. In the region of Baltavadeni enemy batteries shelled Russian trenches.

## DRYS OPPOSING BREWERS' DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

used for the manufacture of beer in Ohio alone would furnish more than 60 round trips and carry nearly 2,000,000 tons of supplies a year to the Allies. It requires 180,000 cars, or 3000 trains a day, to move the raw material to the breweries. We have heard a great deal about the grain in the beer and about the sugar in the beer, but we have heard little about the coal in beer. Coal is one of the principal ingredients. It takes almost a pound of coal to produce a pint of beer.

"In addition to their waste, according to the statement of Food Commissioner Hoover, of a pound loaf of bread a day for each of 6,000,000 people, and in addition to the tons of sugar they waste annually, for every pint of beer they waste a pound of coal. And the coal that goes into the manufacture of beer, helps the Kaiser both going and coming. First, the brewer takes the coal and uses a pound of it in the production of one pint of beer, thereby keeping that pound from useful service. He then sends the beer back into the coal-mining district and the beer further reduces the coal supply of the nation by interfering with mining operations."

### HOSTILE AIRMEN CAPTURED IN RAID

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Twenty-five enemy aeroplanes made five simultaneous bombing attacks on Kent and London early today, Lord French announced. Two of five or six machines which penetrated the defenses and bombarded the central city were forced to land and their crews were taken. The aeroplanes also flew over Kent, dropping bombs.

The enemy raiders came early in the morning, according to an official statement issued by Lord French, commander-in-chief of home forces. The aeroplanes were all clearly audible. A heavy barrage was put up over London against them. Two and a half hours elapsed between the first warning and the "all clear" signal announcing the end of the raid.

According to the official statement, the first group was sighted over Kent at 1:30 this morning. Bombs were dropped by these machines at various places. The second group put in an appearance at 3 a. m. and proceeded up the river Thames, also into Kent. Between 4 and 4:30 o'clock two more groups crossed Essex. These joined with the three groups which had passed over Kent and the machines, in a converging column started toward London.

Lord French announced that the captured crews of the two German machines brought down included three men for each aeroplane.

### Air Attack on Train

LONDON, England (Thursday)—British aeroplanes bombarded Sparapeloek and dropped explosives on a train leaving there; a British Admiralty statement announced today. Eugel ammunition dump was also hit.

### Eastern Steamship Lines

RANGOON LINE. Leave India Wharf Tues. and Fri. at 5 P. M. for Rangoon, Bangkok and intermediate landings, connecting at Rangoon on Wed. and Sat. for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings. PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 4 P. M. for Portland.

### YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M. Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 232 Washington St. Tel. Main 2264; and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Noyelles sur l'Escaut and Bourlon Wood. The move was accomplished without interference from the enemy troops. Until late on Wednesday, Sir Douglas said the German forces were not aware of the withdrawal. Prior to this readjustment of the British line the enemy field works area was systematically destroyed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German War Office on Wednesday issued the following report:

Troops of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf have taken from the Italians some of the hill positions in the Sette Comuni.

Western Theater: Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Flanders front there has been much lively artillery activity. In the afternoon the firing increased considerably between Inchy and Bourlon. Enemy attacks south of Moeuvres broke down; we took a few prisoners.

Two sections of British trenches at and south of Marcoing were cleared of the enemy forces. South of St. Quentin there was increased artillery and mine fire.

German Crown Prince and Grand Duke Albrecht: In many sectors lively reconnoitering activity on both sides led to violent night fighting.

Eastern front and fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: Negotiations for an armistice are spreading to the Rumanian troops.

Macedonia: Strong enemy detachments which pushed forward to the west shore of Ochrida Lake and north-east of Doiran Lake were driven back. The supplementary report from general headquarters last night says: There were successful engagements between Inchy and Bourlon.

In Sette Comuni the Italians were again driven out of some strong positions.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Wednesday which follows:

In addition to the customary artillery activity on both sides on the battlefield, there is nothing of particular interest to report.

The official report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night says: On the Cambrai battlefield two minor attacks attempted by the enemy forces during the morning in the neighborhood of Gonnelleux were successfully repulsed. Local fighting also took place this morning to our advantage in the neighborhood of la Vacquerie.

Early in the afternoon a more serious attack was delivered by the enemy troops in this area in considerable force. It was repulsed after severe fighting. Hostile infantry advancing to attack in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres was engaged and repulsed by our artillery.

On the Ypres front the hostile infantry has been active this afternoon north of the Menin road.

We have improved our position slightly in this area, and repulsed an enemy reconnoitering party.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official report from army headquarters on Wednesday follows:

Enemy raids in the sector of Craonne and north of Sapigneul were without result. We penetrated a German trench east of Rheims and brought back prisoners. The artillery was engaged in rather spirited actions on the right bank of the Meuse. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Enemy aviators last night bombarded the region north of Nancy. Three persons were wounded. On Monday two German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots and six others were compelled to land within the enemy lines. Last night's communication reads:

The artillery action at times was spirited in the neighborhood of Craonne and the sector of Moronvillers; it continued with violence on the front of the Beaumont-Bois des Fosses. South of Juvincourt the enemy troops unsuccessfully attacked our small posts.

Last night Dunkirk was bombed by enemy aeroplanes; two civilians were killed.

Belgian communication: On Tuesday there was slight artillery activity; bomb fighting took place near Dixmude. Last night enemy aviators bombed Furnes and Adinkerke. Today the artillery activity was moderate; our aeroplanes carried out numerous missions.

Eastern Theater, Dec. 4: There

was limited fighting activity along the whole front. Snow fell abundantly in the region of Monastir. On Lake Presba enemy barges which attempted to approach the shore were driven back by our artillery fire.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian War Office on Wednesday issued the following report:

On the Asiago Plateau the enemy troops, after having gathered a formidable array of artillery, and renewed and increased their forces, which had severely suffered in previous combats, have begun an attack on our positions. The first



## AUSTRALIAN WAR RECORDS STORAGE

Inquiry Conducted Into Best Means of Preserving Historical Documents—Decentralization Scheme Is Favored

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The collection, preservation, and classification of archives in Great Britain and the Continent, involving, as it must, a most valuable historical record of the countries concerned, has formed within the last few years the subject of an industrious and detailed research on the part of Mr. George C. Henderson, M. A. This work has become of the first importance since the outbreak of the world war, and the establishment in London by the Australian High Commissioner of a War Records Department serves to emphasize the necessity of protecting historical records. War documents that have apparently little or no value at the present moment, will in days to come, be of the utmost value to the countries involved. Yet at this time, when every one's thoughts are centered on winning the war, it is easy to overlook a work of such magnitude, and one so closely affecting not only the country, but individuals, as well. The Australian war records, however, are being so carefully collected and preserved that students in history need have no anxiety. Mr. Henderson is the professor of history in the University of Adelaide, and the chairman of the library committee of the House of Representatives of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. He was granted an honorary commission by the Governor of that State, on condition that he should personally investigate the individual methods of record storage in Europe, and draw up an explanatory and comparative report upon them. The ultimate object of this research was the compilation of a history of South Australia; and to this end an expert study of up-to-date record-keeping was instituted.

The commission was issued by His Excellency the Governor of South Australia, and it was due to the recognized official value of that document that Mr. Henderson was so courteously aided in his study by the authorities in charge of the various European archives. Some of these were visited before the outbreak of war; the principal places for the storage of the archives, in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Ceylon being among those examined, while valuable reports were furnished from Canada and the United States.

Mr. Henderson, in his exhaustive report issued after months of careful study, expresses the opinion that the most up-to-date, economical, and satisfactory of all arrangements for preserving the legal and government official documents is to be found in the state archives of Antwerp.

In his inquiry into the preservation of "archives," Mr. Henderson, on behalf of his Government, took the word in its broadest interpretation, his object being of course to learn the methods of collecting all sorts of historical data. He admits, however, that the most important part, even of the South Australian collection, consists of "archives" in the stricter meaning of the term, which denotes the official documents that come through government departments and law courts to the record office. In South Australia these archives would include the correspondence of the Governor with (a) the Colonial Office in London, (b) ministers or corporate bodies in the State; also the correspondence of the various administrative departments and the department of justice—up to a specific date agreed upon.

With regard to the fixing of that date, a very important point, Mr. Henderson looks for guidance to the existing arrangements between the British Government and the Public Record Office in London. It is the custom there to send on the records of the judicial departments when they are 20 years old; and of the administrative departments, including the records of the Colonial Office, when they are 30 or 40 years old. At the time of Mr. Henderson's visit to London, for instance, all the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Australian Colonies, as well as of other self-governing parts of the Empire, as late as the year 1882, was in the Record Office.

The question of the collection of the records of other government departments in some central place occupies no little discussion in Mr. Henderson's report. "Is there any sufficient reason," he says, "why the practice in London should not be followed here? It would be a great gain to historical students if these records up to the last 30 or 40 years were collected in some convenient place for study. At present the Tinline scholars of the university are obliged to go to the several departments and study the documents there at some inconvenient place to the officials. Documents 30 or 40 years old are not likely to be consulted here by the heads of departments any more frequently than they are in London, and if on rare occasions they were wanted they would always be accessible in North Terrace, which is not far away. It is possible enough that the heads of departments would be glad to see these records removed from their shelves." With a view to facilitating study, he also proposes the storing of copies of Acts of Parliament, Hansard, and records of the City Council in some central institution. "The history of the city of Adelaide forms," as the reports point out, "an important part of the history of the State, and such of its records as are no longer used for

reference would be a valuable addition to this central collection."

All these documents might be regarded as archives in the stricter interpretation of the term. They are the most important for purposes of historical research, but others must be added; such as newspapers, gazettes, diaries, research papers, calendars, and reports.

Speaking of the collection of archives and of historical documents in general, Mr. Henderson raises the question of the more complicated form of government obtaining in Australia, as compared with that of most of the European countries, and of the difficulties therefore incurred in deciding on the proper places for storing official documents where state and municipal, as well as federal Government, are in force. In answer to this question, he expresses the almost unanimous expert opinion, obtained by means of his painstaking and exhaustive inquiries, that federal archives should be kept in some central place, preferably that which is the seat of the federal Government; that state archives should be collected and preserved in the capital of each State, and that official documents belonging to municipalities or country towns may, under certain conditions, be kept in the localities to which they strictly belong.

There is, nevertheless, some division of opinion on the subject in Australia. Some people believe that the whole system should be centralized, and that all the historical documents of the Commonwealth should be deposited in Melbourne. Expert opinion in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, favors decentralization, at least to the extent of preserving all state documents in the capital of each State. In Mr. Henderson's opinion decentralization is the only possible solution of the problem. He compares the case with that of higher and university education in Australia. "To centralize all the universities of Australia exclusively in Melbourne would limit the opportunity of students in distant states getting the benefits of higher education, and would give the people of Victoria, and especially of Melbourne, unfair advantages in the struggle for professional positions of the highest rank. Poorer students of the outlying states could not afford to maintain themselves so far from their home, while working for a degree. . . . The same argument holds good in respect of the material for research into the history of each state. The time has now arrived when every state of the Commonwealth has a university of its own, and some of the universities have already founded scholarships for research into the history of their own states." To clinch his argument Mr. Henderson cites the case of the Tinline Scholarship founded by Chief Justice Murray for research into the history of South Australia. "A scholar is appointed every year, and it is the duty of that scholar to prepare, in two years, a thesis on a subject set by the professor of history, dealing with the history of the State."

Some of these scholars are the sons and daughters of poor men, and, though the annual value of the scholarship is £30 a year, it would be impossible for them to pay their board and find the time to go to Melbourne to do the work required for the preparation of these theses. From all accounts these Tinline scholars are doing very excellent and valuable work in the intelligent study of archives and collection of data, and the furtherance of historical research; and it is safe to assert that were the archives of South Australia removed to Melbourne the successful working of the scholarship would be impossible.

With regard to the very best way of storing archives, Mr. Henderson takes as his model the methods in use at Antwerp. This, especially, as the case of Antwerp is analogous with that of Australia, the archives being state or provincial archives. The building at Antwerp is especially designed to prevent damage by fire or water, the hours at which students are admitted are so arranged that the use of artificial light is unnecessary. Each document is covered with an overlapping cover of brown paper, so that it shall not come in contact with the shelves. When the document arrives from the country it is classified three times, the third classification being more or less final. The papers are protected from damp by means of hot-air pipes passing round the shelves. In such a dry climate as that of South Australia, however, artificial heating would be unnecessary, while inroads from damp would scarcely be feared. The expensive outlay involved in such an up-to-date building as that of Antwerp, nevertheless, is out of the question in these days of war; but Mr. Henderson made in his report what appears to be a perfectly practicable proposal: the utilization of material already to hand in South Australia. He mentioned a large stone building behind the museum in Adelaide, which might be converted, with comparatively small outlay, to the use of archives. He proposed that one of the officers in the library might spend some of his time in arranging the material on a rough and temporary method of classification, and offered his own services in an honorary capacity.

It will be of no little satisfaction to Mr. Henderson, after his splendid work, to be assured that the Australian War Records Department has been placed on a firm foundation. All that is necessary is being done to collect and preserve records and relics, and it is not saying too much to state that the organization for gathering Australian records is not second even to that of Great Britain or any other of His Majesty's dominions.

**SHEEP-RAISING ADVOCATED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Support of the movement to increase sheep-raising throughout the country is urged on its members by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

## VARIOUS STAGES IN SPANISH CRISIS

Survey Made of the Efforts to Solve the Difficult Political Problem Following the Departure of Dato Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is evidence of the extremely severe character of the Spanish crisis that the King, at the time of writing, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, has sent for Señor Antonio Maura, the Conservative leader of a period that was long since considered completed, and asked him to form a cabinet. Don Antonio, for some years past, has played the part of a retired statesman with deep grievances, and has been extremely erratic in his public speeches and declarations of policy, whilst once, when he threatened to withdraw from the parliamentary opposition with the declared intention of breaking the system, the King warned him that he must desist from such measures. But the Maurists are an appreciable and enthusiastic section of the community, and their leader is ambitious of power, and in this crisis he has agreed to attempt to form a monarchical coalition government. What is declared to be absolutely certain by all capable judges of Spanish politics is that this effort at terminating the crisis is doomed to a speedy failure, and astonishment is expressed that, after attempts to form a cabinet, which might include the Regionalist and Reformist elements that so largely control the difficulty, Señor Maura should be called in. Before the King sent for Señor Maura, he had invited García Prieto to attempt to form a coalition cabinet which should include Regionalist and Reformist members, but after some short investigations he declared his inability. Señor Cambó, the Catalan Regionalist leader, is understood to have intimated, after a conference with Señor Melquíades Álvarez, that their section required the immediate calling of the Cortes, an amnesty for all those imprisoned in connection with the revolutionary strike, and the holding of bona fide elections, so that a new Parliament might undertake the realization of the complete program set forth by the parliamentary assemblies at Barcelona and Madrid, involving considerable changes in the Constitution. Regionalists were not accepted, so the Left withdrew.

At this stage, when every hope seemed to be exhausted, Señor Maura was brought in. His supporters have always been a very demonstrative set, and there have already been scenes in front of the Royal Palace in which his elevation to leadership has been called for. It is generally felt, however, that any government, presided over by Señor Maura would, in the nature of things, be a defiance of the Left and all the elements that are now struggling for a reformed Spain, and that in the interests of tranquility and compromise it would be disastrous. The Labor elements have already held a meeting to protest against the idea, and it is rumored that if Señor Maura is chosen as Premier, a general strike will be proclaimed within three days as a protest.

The whole point, as impartial authorities declare, is that Señor Maura belongs to the reactionary Conservatives, those who stand for small and isolated Spain, and though he has agreed in various speeches that a close understanding with the Entente is necessary for the economic advancement of Spain, he has shown, that, while neutral, he is appreciably less sympathetic to the Allies than either Señor Dato or the Count de Romanones. Nobody can now prophesy what may happen, but there is a pessimistic feeling that events are tending in the wrong direction and that compromise is farther away than ever it was. The forces of the Left, strengthened by the recognition given them recently, and conscious of their power, are preparing for great events, and, meanwhile, the army is watching and preparing also. The moment is big with the fate of Spain.

The Count de Romanones, after consulting with some of his Liberal colleagues, has addressed a note to the King in which he explains the serious discontent of the people following upon the failure of all the programs adopted by the political parties. "The people," he says, "have taken note of our incapacity to settle any sort of problem, and particularly those created by the war. The country has lost all confidence in the straightening out of Spanish policy. This crisis is a final and mortal blow to the old parties." The Count further states that he considers that the development of the military juntas of defense is incompatible with a normal political régime. The Constitution formally forbids the army to take any part whatever in the direction of public life. The fact remains, however, he adds, that the demands formulated by the army in the present case are in accordance with public opinion, which is disposed to consider them in some other way than as a mere matter of discipline. The Count then goes on to indicate the weakness of the existing parties in dealing with the great problems of life with which Spain has now to deal. "This weakness," he says, "can only be corrected by means of a complete transformation of political procedure, so that an intimate association may be established between the parties and the people." In conclusion, the Count says that he considers that a cabinet is necessary which will embrace the maximum of political and moral authority, and that if the maintenance of the existing Parliament is impossible, the Government should have recourse to general elections, carried

out with every possible guarantee that they should be the veritable expression of the national will.

Señor García Prieto has also addressed a note to the King in which he says that above all things the Cortes should be called without delay, for general elections at the present time would profoundly disturb the country.

Señor Maura has issued the following statement: "I have been permitted to remind the King that already, on other occasions, I had foreseen the present state of things. Reform is necessary, for if one pays no heed to the desire for evolution which is manifest at the present time, it will not be long before the situation becomes intolerable. It is important that the State and the people should be in accord. Then the Government would possess an authority without which it would not be able to assume the responsibility for the direction of public affairs. I said that, on the other hand, it ought to take account of the legitimate aspirations of the traditionalists." Señor Maura says, he added, that the basis on which the regeneration of the country should be founded was that of obedience. It is understood that in this he was making covert reference to the military juntas and condemning them.

Yet another note has been sent to the King, this time by Señor Villanueva, who belongs to the García Prieto group, saying that his leader should be chosen to head the new Administration, and that it should include every possible element, in order that the authority and prestige of the new Government should be the highest, and all the measures demanded by the interests of the nation should be submitted immediately to Parliament.

## GERMAN-AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Luigi Barzini, the well-known war correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, sends a description to his paper of the sudden and violent German-Austrian attack which took place early in the history of the offensive at eight points on the front in the Plesso region under cover of a thick mist which concealed the advancing enemy. The attack, he says, was undoubtedly a surprise. It did not succeed at the first onslaught and the defense held good for some time. The enemy's general tactics, which were favored by the dense mist prevailing at the time, consisted of pouring a flood of men down the bottom of the valleys. Barzini goes on to describe the heroic conduct of the fifth brigade of Bersaglieri, who retook and held a captured position, taking at the same time a number of prisoners and machine guns.

At the time that he wrote, the situation, he said, was not clear and news was lacking from certain sections. He affirmed that the battle might still turn in their favor if the splendid courage shown by their troops in past conflicts was fully maintained. They had, he says, the means of conquering if the moral force of all proved to be in proportion to their numbers and to the means at their disposal. The spirit of the men must be equivalent to the military arrangements.

## STANDARD WAGE FOR SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A short time ago the Shipping Controller announced that he hoped an agreement would be reached between representatives of shipowners and seamen for the fullest cooperation in matters affecting the personnel of the mercantile marine. The Shipping Controller now announces that an agreement has been reached and a national board will be at once constituted and will proceed, without delay, to discuss details of the national rates for all ratings. The shipowners' representatives on the board will meet separate panels of representatives of deck officers, engineers, seamen and firemen and men of the catering department respectively. The chairman will be appointed by the Shipping Controller. Owing to unavoidable delay in the nomination of representatives of the various associations concerned, it is not at present possible to announce the final scale of rates. In view of interim increases already announced, the controller considers the newly appointed board should be afforded full time to consider and provide for the various services affected before announcing the complete scale. The rates fixed will apply retrospectively as from Oct. 6, or from the date of first signing articles after that date.

## LEGISLATION FOR EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed an advisory committee in London to consider the drafts of the new legislation for Egypt, which is now being prepared by the Capitulations Commission in Cairo. The committee consists of: The Lord Advocate, chairman; The Lord Justice Rowlatt; Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K. C. B.; Sir Eric Richards, K. C. S. I.; Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, K. C. B.; Mr. W. R. Briscoe, and Mr. H. W. Malkin. The secretary is Mr. L. C. Liddell, 21, St. James' Square, S. W. 1.

An Invitation to view our Holiday Gift Display is cordially extended opening Tuesday, December Fourth.

Encouraged by the success of our last Christmas efforts, we are devoting over fifteen thousand feet of floor space to our display of the year's best gifts, filled with carefully selected, distinctly superior Gifts.

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## BRITISH WORKERS RECOMMENDATIONS

Far-Reaching Changes Called For in Program of National and Industrial Reconstruction Drawn Up by Workers League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A program of national and industrial reconstruction has recently been drawn up by the executive committee of the British Workers League, and the following recommendations will be put forward at a special meeting for the consideration of the general council of the league.

1. State control of commodities and services vital to national safety. Where uncontrolled monopoly might be dangerous.

2. State regulation of key industries. State assistance to any industry essential to national interests.

(a) Where the existence of an industry is threatened by the competition of imported "sweated" commodities.

(b) When an industry is hampered by competition with foreign subsidized or dumped commodities.

(c) Where struggling industries require temporary aid.

3. Public control and ownership of railways and canals.

The present government control to be continued for five years after the war; the future form of control to be determined as the result of experience.

4. National control, industrial betterment, and abolition of profiteering. Guarantee in every state-aided, controlled, and worked industry, of proper conditions; statutory minimum wage, and limitation of profits.

5. Agricultural and national safety. State provision to insure: Growth of cereal crops in the United Kingdom up to the economic maximum.

Increase of the agricultural population through the development of co-operative small holding; special assistance to be given to discharged soldiers.

Maintenance of a statutory standard agricultural wage to be fixed by permanent wages boards.

Provision of agricultural instruction, transport facilities, experimental farms as models in cultivation, good employment conditions, and housing.

6. Industrial peace. Division of the country into industrial areas with an industrial council of employers and employed in each.

The decision of these councils, if agreed to by a clear two-thirds majority of both organized employers and employed in any trade, to be binding on the respective minorities.

Every agreed provision for a minimum wage to be legally enforceable.

7. Protection of the consumer. The public to be safeguarded against unrestricted rise in prices brought about by combinations of employers, or employers and workmen in any trade. The State to have power to fix maximum prices.

8. Extra-national combines. A firm or combination of firms registered in the United Kingdom will not be entitled to enter into any agreement with foreign firms for the purpose of fixing prices or rates, or of limiting competitive areas, or of output, without due notice and state sanction.

9. Standard wage and unlimited output. A minimum wage to be fixed in relation to a recognized standard output; additional payment to be made in cases where production exceeds the standard. Workers of capacity below the standard to be dealt with in accordance with the Trade Boards Act and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

10. A national and imperial policy for the abolition of unemployment.

(a) Government regulation of contracts and public works to avoid periods of marked fluctuation in employment.

(b) The British Government and the dominions governments to unite with industrial, commercial, and labor organizations throughout the Empire to watch the trends of trade and commerce, and to allot orders and contracts wherever industrial decline is visible in important industries.

(c) Formation of an imperial development board to cooperate with the dominions governments in developing extensively iron and steel and other metal trades, in order to secure larger supplies of raw material, and at the same time to maintain the workers in regular and well-paid employment.

(d) Decasualization of casual employment.

(e) Any unemployable labor which

remains in spite of the general preventive measures, to be dealt with in accordance with the recommendations of the minority report of the poor law commission.

(f) State regulation and supervision of all emigration in cooperation with the dominions governments.

11. Discharged sailors and soldiers. Full vindication of the claims of disabled ex-service men in regard to pensions and employment.

12. Reorganization of the Civil Service.

Steps to be taken to transform and improve, wherever necessary, the constitution and organization of the national and municipal departments of the State to insure:

(a) Revision of the examination system of the Civil Service so that promotion will depend upon individual enterprise and energy.

(b) Smooth coordination of civil departments by the introduction of the most practical business methods.

(c) Rigorous maintenance of the highest standard of efficiency throughout the service.

13. Aliens and naturalization. More effective control of alien immigration to maintain the social and economic standard of the country; stricter measures to prevent espionage; the naturalization law to be amended so as to eliminate existing anomalies, to secure closer scrutiny of applicants, and giving power of revocation in cases of misuse.

14. Housing.

(a) Government survey of rural and urban housing accommodation; grant of adequate financial assistance to authorities to enable the deficiency to be met.

(b) Where local authorities fail to take the necessary steps the central authority to have compulsory powers to act.

15. Child life. State maternity grants; provision of children's milk supply.

16. Education.

(a) Free universal education between the ages of 5 and 14.

(b) Maintenance grants to children remaining at school after the legal age.

(c) Free continuation classes for scholars who have passed the final standard, or are 14. The classes to provide a weekly minimum of 15 hours' instruction up to the age of 18. No instruction to be given after the normal working day to children in employment.

(d) During the elementary period and continuation courses, special facilities to be given for technical training, including agriculture in rural districts.

17. Cadet training. Compulsory physical training in primary schools, to be developed into an organized system of cadet training for boys up to 18, unless universal disarmament takes place after the war, when the cadet training would be modified to physical training and instruction in citizenship.

18. Reform of the liquor trade. Conversion of public houses into attractive restaurants.

19. Consolidation of the Empire. Establishment of an imperial cabinet comprising representatives of the dominions and India. A convention of representatives of the Empire to be summoned after the war to consider the best means of their representation in the future councils of the empire.

20. League of nations. Substitution of a league of nations for the present "balance of power" as a defense against aggression.

## WOMEN VOTERS TO HAVE INSTRUCTION

Suffrage Party in New York Is Preparing to Teach Newly Enfranchised Electors the Practical Duty of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The educational campaign which the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City is about to open to train women in the ways of voting, is to begin with a course of six one-hour lectures on "The Business of Citizenship," by Prof. Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University. Professor McBain plans to explain briefly, but very clearly and simply, the organization of the city, state and national governments, political procedure, the functions and policies of the political parties, the direct and indirect relationships of the voter to the various city departments, his relation to the army and navy, and from what viewpoints labor, prohibition, free speech and similar problems may be regarded. It is expected that this will be a sort of normal school for assembly district leaders who will later go forth to found and teach citizens' schools in their own districts.

"This course arranged by my committee will serve as a spring board for the first political teaching of women throughout the city," said Mrs. Adolph Borie, president of the Bryn Mawr Club and chairman of the party's committee on education for citizenship. "It opens the great educational campaign planned by the city suffragists. We hope that besides the women who want merely to learn for themselves will come hundreds who will go forth and teach others. A solemn obligation rests on the shoulders of the women who know, to teach the women who do not know. My committee will cooperate throughout the city, with other groups of people who are starting classes, so that the plans will not overlap and energy be wasted by two bodies performing the same tasks. With more than 400,000 women to be reached, there is plenty of work to be done. We promise our students practical rather than academic instruction, and by means of charts and pictures we shall present facts in a graphic way. We hope to prepare women so well for their new duties that when they vote they will be an intelligent addition to the electorate."

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, through its state-wide organization, will attend to the education of the out-of-town voters through lecture courses in various places, and by means of correspondence courses to be established soon.

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2. Discharged sailors and soldiers. Full vindication of the claims of disabled ex-service men in regard to pensions and employment.

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MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction has appointed Mr. Vaughan Nash, C. V. O., C. B., and Mr. G. M. Young, C. B., to be joint secretaries to the Ministry of Reconstruction. As already announced, he has appointed Mr. W. A. Colegate to be his private secretary. Mr. G. M. Young has appointed Mr. M. A. Bevan to be his private secretary. The minister has also made the following appointments: To be assistant secretaries to the ministry: Miss Mona Wilson, Sir M. Bonham-Carter, K. C. V. O., K. C. B., Mr. A. Greenwood, Mr. M. Heseltine, Mr. Douglas Newton, Mr. G. C. Upcott, and to be legal adviser, Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr.

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## HOUSE ACTION ON PROHIBITION SOON

Program Also Embraces Passage of Suffrage Amendment Before the Holiday Recess—Both Regarded as War Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to a tentative program of legislation outlined on Wednesday by House Majority Leader Kitchin, an attempt will be made to pass the prohibition and suffrage amendments before the holiday recess. This announcement came as quite a surprise to those members who had hoped to delay the prohibition question as long as possible. It is evidence that House leaders believe prohibition and suffrage to be essentially war measures, but particularly so in the case of prohibition.

Members of Congress express to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the sentiment that there never before was a time when the settling of the prohibition question was of such vast importance to the people of the United States and the whole world. They say that all energies must be concentrated upon the winning of the war, and in the removal of those things which hamper or deter the speedy prosecution of the war, and the sentiment prevails that liquor is one detriment which should be removed once and for all.

Leaders of both branches in the House, supported by a strong following and backed by strong moral support from without, are confident of success, and predict that the prohibition amendment will be adopted without difficulty and before the end of the year. The amendment has already been adopted by the Senate. When it passes the House all that remains is its ratification by three-fourths of the states of the Union. Influential members of Congress assert that prohibition unquestionably falls within the category of legislation outlined by the President as war legislation.

At the same time, the suffrage forces are measuring their strength and are preparing for the final drive for victory and the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. They too, hope to win their fight before the holidays.

The opinion prevails in Washington that if Congress adopts these two all-important amendments to the Constitution, in addition to declaring war against Austria-Hungary, an excellent start will have been made toward speeding the second war session to a successful termination.

Leaders of Congress conferred on Wednesday as to the difficulty of putting through the domestic legislation outlined to Congress by President Wilson. Some party managers regarded it as a lengthy task, but the majority believed it could and would be easily and rapidly completed.

Extension of the federal price-fixing power was regarded as the most complex problem. Alien enemy legislation is sure to be considered promptly. The Department of Justice is already drafting a bill to meet President Wilson's recommendations. A meeting today of the Senate Judiciary Committee will take it up, and the committee also will proceed with the soldiers and sailors civil rights bill passed by the House last session.

Chairman Newlands of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee said on Wednesday he would soon confer with President Wilson on the transportation legislation.

The President's remarks favoring concentration of appropriation bills in a single House committee aroused a substantial difference of view among House leaders. Eight committees, which originate the big supply bills, have contended for years against the concentration plan, which Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee has advocated.

"For 15 years," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "I have given exhaustive study to this question, and I am convinced that the first step in fiscal reform in the House must be concentration of power and responsibility in a single committee. With prospective expenditures of such magnitude as now proposed, the President's recommendation should be adopted."

None of the ranking members of the other appropriation-reporting committees have so far indicated enthusiasm for it, although in the House at large, there is said to be sentiment favoring the plan.

## House Program Outlined

Majority Leader States Business of Session to Be War Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, has tentatively outlined the legislative program for the House during the present session. It follows closely the recommendations made on Tuesday by President Wilson.

Mr. Kitchin states that the principal business of the session would be the expediting of war legislation. The first thing, he said, would be clearing the calendar of bills introduced during the last session. After that, he said, the consideration of appropriation measures, strictly war legislation and conservation measures would consume the balance of the time.

Before the December recess, according to Mr. Kitchin, an attempt is to be made to dispose of the suffrage and prohibition questions.

During the discussion as to whether the House should follow its usual custom and take a December recess, Chairman Clark, Speaker of the House, called Representative J. J. Fitzgerald to the chair and himself took part in the discussion.

Mr. Clark declared himself in favor

of abandoning the custom, at least for the present session, giving for his reason the possibility that Congress would not be able to complete the business of the session in time for the members to go home for the elections which fall in November, 1918.

Mr. Kitchin took the opposite view, declaring that the House would complete its business many weeks before the fall elections, allowing even for all intervening holidays.

## Post-War Trade Conditions

Greatest Importance Is Attached to President's Statements Thereon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the feeling among enterprising diplomats here is plainly in full support of President Wilson's policy as enunciated in his address to Congress, they evidently attach the greatest importance to his reference to trade conditions following the war. To this they most unreservedly subscribe. The German people have been told in so many words that if they fight to the end, and if it shall become necessary to subjugate them, and if thereafter they shall continue to permit themselves to be ruled by a government in which the nations of the world cannot have confidence, they shall be isolated. The President said: "It might be impossible also, if such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace." But if the German people shall repudiate the present Government, which has so wronged the world and them, and shall make a peace based on equity and justice, then, the President says, "we shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage, even on the part of the victors."

In other words, the German people have been told that their future lies absolutely in their own hands, and in their own decision. They may continue to be deceived by their rulers and follow them to isolation by all the rest of the world, or they may set up a government that other governments can have confidence in, and be received among other nations, having their just share in trade and all other commercial relations. So the question asked here among diplomats is this: Will the German people go to the point of being boycotted by all the world, or will they come back into the family of nations and begin to rehabilitate themselves?

## Postmaster-General's Report

A. S. Burleson Declares Employees Organizations Are Becoming Menace

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. S. Burleson, postmaster-general, has submitted his annual report to Congress. In it he declares that organizations of postal employees are rapidly becoming a menace to public welfare, and recommends that Congress repeal the law that allows such employees to maintain organizations.

The report says in part: "Notwithstanding this fact, and at this critical period in our nation's history, it is regrettable to state that the organized postal employees are making many selfish demands and insisting that they shall not be required or permitted to work in excess of the usual number of hours; also that their salaries be permanently increased, although they are justly compensated, receiving more than three times as much as those fighting in the trenches, who must necessarily suffer the hardships of warfare and sacrifice their all if necessary."

"Efforts of these organizations along other lines have been severely criticized by men in public life, as they attempt to control political, as well as legislative matters, and openly boast of the influence they claim to exert in the furtherance of their selfish interests."

"An outside organization has during the past several years attempted to unionize government employees, including those in the postal service, and a large number of postal employees are now affiliated with it, and others soon will be, notwithstanding the fact that such affiliation is believed to be contrary to the act of Aug. 24, 1912."

"Postal employees have become bold because of this affiliation and have within recent years threatened to strike, and in one case actually did so by tendering their resignations and abandoning the service in a body. In this case they were promptly indicted and prosecuted in the federal courts. While strikes in the postal service may be averted for the time being, yet they will inevitably come, and the public will then be brought face to face with the most serious situation—one which will be a menace to our Government."

"If, by combining," the report adds, "government employees are enabled to unduly influence members of Congress and others seeking election to public office, the situation will naturally arise, if it has not already arisen, where Congress will be unduly influenced by such organizations, the appropriations for the salaries of such employees will be greatly increased, and economic provision for the conduct of the service impossible."

## Bill to Increase Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Osborne of California has introduced the first bill in the House covering the question of increased salaries for government employees. The measure provides for a 10 and 15 per cent increase for all civilian employees of the United States whose salaries are now fixed at \$1800 or less, including employees of the Post Office Department, and provides also that the same war taxes on incomes and salaries shall apply to salaried officers of the United States, including senators and representatives in Congress, as upon all other persons subject to tax.

## HOUSE TO CONSIDER WAR DECLARATION

Resolution Is Reported Out of the Foreign Affairs Committee—Republicans Favor Including Turkey and Bulgaria Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House has agreed to consider the resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and Austria, on Friday. The resolution was reported to the House by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the agreement for its consideration on Friday was unanimous.

There is a strong sentiment on the Republican side of the House in favor of including Bulgaria and Turkey in the resolution as co-belligerents with Germany and Austria and as enemies of this country. The sentiment was manifested when Chairman Flood was questioned by several Republican members as to the possibility of offering an amendment to the war resolution which would include both Turkey and Bulgaria. When Chairman Flood said that he thought this would be impossible, Acting Minority Leader Gillett stated that in his opinion any amendment could be offered which would be germane to the resolution.

Representative Miller, of Minnesota, one of the congressmen just returned from the European battle fronts, urged the necessity of taking the same action with regard to Turkey and Bulgaria as will be taken in the case of Austria. It will be impossible, he said, to tolerate either Turkey or Bulgaria except by force of arms, he said.

Pointing out numerous reasons for declaring a state of war between the United States and the Balkan belligerents allied with Germany, Mr. Miller said that he, in common with others of the minority side, would be willing to wait the leadership of the President before taking the initiative with regard to this point. He also declared that all private considerations must be temporarily laid aside, and that all Republicans would stand loyally and solidly by the President, supporting him in anything which he deems essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Possible intimation that the Administration's counsel against an immediate declaration of war against Bulgaria and Turkey is in reality given in order to gain time until Americans in these countries can leave if war should ultimately be decided advisable, was given by Representative Flood, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

A great number of Americans would be in danger should the United States declare war on Turkey at this time. If we are to declare war, we must at least give them time to get out," he said.

At the same time, enumerating reasons why war declarations should be withheld, Flood declared the Government had information that German's lesser allies were weakening in their support.

## Women Enlistments Proposed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women will be eligible for enlistment in the army "for any service the Secretary of War may designate," and may receive commissions as officers in the aviation service, under a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Hulbert of New York.

Hulbert's bill was prompted by refusal of the War Department to commission the aviatrix Miss Ruth Law for foreign service.

## BARRED ZONE CONFERENCE HELD

A conference of federal, state and city authorities was held in the office of John I. Mitchell, United States Marshal, this afternoon, to make final arrangements for controlling the restricted areas fixed by federal officials for the exclusion of alien enemies. It is expected that the conference will also decide the number and nature of the patrol necessary, and whether the state guard would be required. Among those who attended were Col. R. L. Howze of the Department of the Northeast, Col. W. C. Rogers, Judge Advocate of the State Guard, and M. J. Crowley, superintendent of the Boston police.

## JOHN W. BUCHNER RELEASED

John W. Buchner of Watertown was released from custody by the United States Marshal in Boston today after Buchner's father had shown the personal papers of the son to the federal authorities. Buchner was arrested shortly after midnight charged with being an enemy alien living within the barred zone.

## BOSTON CITY CLUB DECEMBER PROGRAM

War stories and personal experiences on the battlefields of Europe will be told at a dinner of the Boston City Club, tonight. Corporal R. Derby Holmes formerly of the Twenty-second London Battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, H. M. Imperial Army, will give a recital of his observations while "With the Tanks on the Somme." William F. Kirkwood, a graduate of the Boston Latin School, but recently with the French Flying Corps, and returning to enlist in the United States aviation service, will tell some of his experiences. He has seen active service in France and was on the steamer Finland when it was torpedoed. A third speaker will be Lieutenant Perigord of the French Army. In the bulletin of the club for December, just issued, activities for this month are explained. Next Monday

evening Norman Angell will lead the forum meeting on "America's Policy at the Settlement." A "Williamson Travelogue" on "America and the First Americans" is scheduled for Dec. 13, to be illustrated by motion pictures and the stereopticon.

Gilbert McClurg will give a travel talk on "The Shining Mountains and the Sunset Sea" Dec. 20, which will be similarly illustrated. Plans are being made, already, for the entertainment by the club of 250 enlisted men from Camp Devens at a dinner at the club house on Dec. 22. Military and naval officers are to be in attendance and George S. Smith, president of the club will preside. The December activities are scheduled to end Dec. 27 with a musical entertainment by "The Meistersingers of Boston."

## LONDON COMMENTS ON WAR MESSAGE

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The evening newspapers dwell on President Wilson's desire to declare war against Austria and Germany and the aim of the United States to free the peoples of the Balkans and other states from Prussianism, as the important points in his message to Congress.

## The Westminster Gazette

The President's declared intention of the United States to free the peoples from Prussian military and commercial autocracy is a timely intimation to the real politicians in Berlin, who are speculating on the possibility of a deal between the East and the West which shall give them a free hand over Russia and Eastern Europe on condition that they renounce their aggressions in the West.

The world is subject to the militarist principle there can be no division between the East and the West. It is practical reinforcement of the ideal war aims of the Allies. We should like to see this intimation put into the form of a joint declaration by the Allies and issued in the name of them all.

## The Globe

President Wilson's address comes as a purifying breeze from the new world to the old. We commend this to our weak-kneed politicians of every kind, whether avowed pacifists or not.

## The Evening Standard

President Wilson's speech means the doom of Prussianism and all it stands for. The frank acceptance of the principles enunciated by the President by all the governments and peoples warring against Germany, would, in our view, contribute greatly to the success in arms, in which alone a satisfactory peace can be established.

## The Pall Mall Gazette

It is a vital gain to the cause of lasting peace that America should have grasped the deadly significance of the Middle European ambition, with its reservoir of alien cannon fodder for the purposes of German aggression.

The President's decision to declare war on Austria for the purpose of breaking the vassalage to the German Government and his declaration that peace must give freedom to the peoples of the Balkans and Turkey is the most direct approach to a practical handling of the middle of the eastern question yet made by any allied statesman.

## The Daily Chronicle

The unsatisfactory features of the Lansdowne letter are those in which it differed from the President's speech. Both the letter and the speech agree in hoping that Germany's war resolution will be weakened by allied contradiction of common German war fears.

## The Daily News

The spirit and policy of Lord Lansdowne's letter is apparently through the whole speech.

## TROLLEY LINE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Navy Department has commandeered the beach-front trolley line between Sewells Point and Cape May proper for war purposes, says a Cape May (N. J.) dispatch to the Public Ledger. Last spring the road was sold at receiver's sale to a junk dealer, and after several fights before the State Utility Board, in an effort to have it run for the benefit of the public, the commission decided that the purchaser could do as he pleased with it.

In the bill passed by Congress appropriating \$150,000 for the Cape May station was an item requiring the trolley road to be put in order out of the fund.

In addition to the 58-acre aviation field which the Government recently bought near Sewells Point, it has leased all land between the field and the clubhouse of the Corinthian Yacht Club for the period of the war.

## MANY SOLDIERS COMPETE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two thousand soldiers took part Wednesday in a field and track meet at Camp Upton under the direction of the New York Athletic Club.

## BANKERS PLEAD FOR THE RAILWAYS

Recess Committee of Massachusetts Legislature Is Asked to Take Steps to Restore the Credit of Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Banking interests appeared before the legislative recess committee on street railways at the State House today with a plea for legislation to restore the credit of the railway companies of the State. Representatives of communities in Western Massachusetts also presented their case, it being the final hearing to be held by the committee. They opposed the plan to abolish the excise tax.

William H. Lincoln, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared state ownership of the street railways inevitable unless the present law is changed so that there will be less interference from the Public Service Commission. He believed the railway managements ought to have a free hand in conducting their business, subject to regulation only when their management became oppressive to the public. He thought it would be impossible for the roads to obtain their needed revenues solely from fare increases and favored limiting dividends, if necessary, to insure the roads a reasonable surplus.

"We have bought \$33,000,000 worth of street railway bonds because the Commonwealth told us that those bonds were good to buy," said Henry Parkman, treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings, and a member of the committee of the Association of Savings Banks of Massachusetts. "Those bonds were good because the companies had paid 5 per cent dividend for at least five years. We had no reason to believe at the time that they would not always be good. Conditions in the street railway industry have changed, however, and those bonds, with few exceptions, are worth far less than when we bought them."

"We believe that while the Commonwealth is not legally bound to assist in creating conditions which will restore to these bonds their former value, it is morally bound to take such action without delay."

"Our association represents 196 savings banks and 2,500,000 depositors. What we are concerned with is the safety of our investment. We are not lawyers nor are we trained technical street railway men. We are just bankers who realize that there is something radically wrong with street railways, and that relief in some form must be given immediately if our \$33,000,000 is to be protected."

"We are not in a position to give detailed constructive plans. From our study we believe that the 'service-at-cost' plan already submitted to your commission is one we are willing to support. This will give protection to the public, labor and capital."

"It is very evident that the traveling public is not now paying what transportation is costing. We believe that the people who use the cars are the ones who should pay for the service they receive, just as consumers pay for other commodities used. We are decidedly against state aid in any form. We also believe with the Public Service Commission that the car rates should not be taxed through increased fares for public improvements in roads, streets and bridges."

George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, said: "Aside from one or two, Massachusetts street railways are going down hill. The reason is not hard to see. Everything has been going up for years, except the price paid street railways for transportation. They have reached the end of their resources. Capital has gone on strike. They have reached a point where their service is neither adequate nor satisfactory. Unless they get relief, lines are sure to be discontinued. The public will get still poorer service. We believe that the public is more interested in the question of good service than in fares."

"The street railways need more money. This can only come from two sources—taxpayers as a whole or the streetcar riders. You cannot help street railways without drawing money from somebody. Anything you recommend is sure to arouse the opposition of certain groups in the community. To solve this problem requires both wisdom and courage."

"We suggest that you abolish the excise and commutation tax and all other laws, contracts and arrangements that impose obligations upon street railway companies to pave, repair, maintain, or keep clear of snow highways, bridges, etc. The excise tax was imposed in lieu of these very obligations. To continue this is a gross injustice."

"All we ask is that conditions be made so that the roads will earn cost of transportation plus a fair return on the money invested. The fare should not be larger than is necessary for this purpose. We ask for the taking off of unjust burdens because the cost of those must be carried by the car rider and paid for in higher fares. We ask for good service at the lowest possible cost and a fair return to the investors."

Mr. Brock then said that the ques-

## TREASURY FACES YEARLY DEFICIT

Secretary McAdoo Tells Congress Additional Means Must Be Found to Provide a Fund of \$5,128,203,793 by June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Wednesday informed Congress in his annual report, that \$5,128,203,793 must be provided, in addition to funds from taxes and bond issues already authorized, in order to make estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, equal disbursements. The total amount of securities to be issued in the next seven months is estimated at \$9,969,433,850. If this deficit is met by a new issue of bonds.

The estimated excess of disbursements over receipts for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1918, is \$7,627,873,960. The huge war expenditures and loans to the Allies at the rate of \$500,000,000 a month have made these estimates many times larger than ever presented in a Secretary of the Treasury's annual report.

So far the nation has borne the financial burdens of the war well, says Secretary McAdoo, owing to normal business conditions and the valuable aid of the established Federal Reserve system. In the future, however, increasingly greater habits of economy must be developed by individuals and business institutions, the Secretary declares, and "business as usual" can not be adopted as the guiding motto of the war. People must save and invest in government securities to avoid postponing victory.

With this admonition Secretary McAdoo proceeds to cite the enormous figures of government receipts and expenditures which are the fruit of war times.

Total estimated receipts for the current fiscal year are \$12,580,732,800, which, with a balance in the Treasury last June 30 of \$1,066,993,361, makes a total of \$13,647,726,161. Most of the receipts, \$8,686,000,000, are from sale of bonds and war-savings certificates; ordinary receipts are \$3,886,000,000, largely from war taxes; and the Panama Canal income is \$7,000,000.

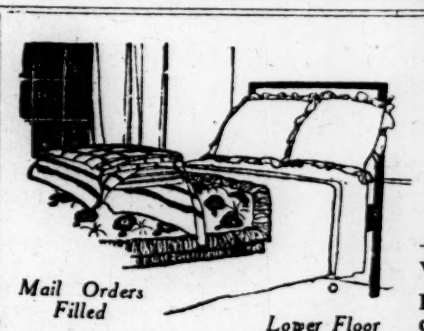
Ordinary disbursements are estimated at \$12,316,295,228; loans to Allies in the year at \$6,115,000,000; public debt disbursements at \$321,000,000, and Panama Canal expenses \$23,593,000, making total estimated disbursements \$18,775,919,955.

## INCREASE IN STEAM TRAWLERS PLANNED

Fishing firms along the Atlantic seaboard, are preparing to meet the increasing demand for sea food by the aid of 15 new steam trawlers, now building, mostly on the Great Lakes, it was reported by the Boston Fish Bureau today. Two other new ones are now on the way to their owners, one, the Sea Gull, reaching the Atlantic today, and the other, the Petrel, leaving the builders' yard on the lakes.

The 15 new building are expected to be ready for service next spring. Five are building for the Bay State Fishing Company of Boston; four for the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company of New York; two for the Commonwealth Fisheries of Boston; one for the East Coast Fisheries of New York, and two for the Gorton Pew Fisheries of Gloucester. The East Coast Company has also contracted for a second new trawler. The two for the Gloucester concern are building at Essex, and may be altered into tugs later on, it was reported here. The others are building on the Great Lakes.

Four others have recently been added to the Boston fleet, and are now in service, the Spray, Tide, Walrus and Seal.



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## WOOL-FILLED PUFFS, 6.00

Plain Florentine covers, pure wool filling. Colors: lavender, old blue and rose.

## DOWN-FILLED PUFFS, 6.50

These are sateen covered, Persian pattern, full size. Remarkably good value.

## WOOL-FILLED PUFFS, 8.50

Silk Tussah Covering, in Nile, old rose and old blue—plain back to match borders.

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## INSURANCE OF THE FEDERAL FORCES

Financial Provision by the Government for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents—Details of the System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports have recently appeared in the daily press about the new Life Insurance Bureau at Washington, which has been created for the purpose of furnishing life insurance to United States soldiers and sailors, with insinuations that the creation of this bureau was necessitated through the failure of the life insurance companies of the country to live up to their obligations. In order that the readers may know the true reasons for the creation of this new bureau of the Government, The Christian Science Monitor has made an investigation of this new law, the reason for its passage, and the attitude of the life insurance companies of the country toward the measure.

Up to the time that war was declared by the United States, most of the insurance written in this country was under policies which were free from any restriction in regard to war service; that is, the insured had a right to enter the army or navy and be fully covered without securing any permission from the company and without paying any extra premium.

So when war was declared the companies had on their books a mass of insurance on men who as volunteers or drafted men would be sent into active service, and had to face the fact that they would be called upon, in all probability, to pay a large amount of claims that were not contemplated under the mortality table on which their premiums were formed.

The companies while facing this probability of a large extra loss, felt no anxiety in regard to their ability to meet these payments in full, for well-conducted life insurance companies are obliged to keep contingent reserves to meet demands that may be made upon them which could not be foreseen or measured by any reserves under mortality tables.

When war was declared, however, a new situation presented itself. At that time there was no thought of the Government insuring the enlisted man, and any man with dependents naturally felt that if he enlisted or were drafted he must get insurance from the life insurance companies.

Now, a life insurance company can with safety insure men at its advertised rates only in case the men are good physical risks and subject to no special hazard. In fact, men considered, for insurance reasons, to be in dangerous occupations, like certain railroad occupations, mining, and certain manufacturing operations, cannot get insurance at regular rates because believed to be liable to fatal accident. Therefore, when the companies were faced with the necessity for caring for a group of men that were to be subjected to the special hazard of war, they felt obliged to charge a premium for that hazard that was commensurate with the risk.

Had they done otherwise and allowed the men to insure at peace rates, they would have been faced with the probability of losses similar to those which the Government now is facing, which expected losses in excess of premiums to be received are estimated to run into hundreds of millions of dollars; and naturally such a proposition could not be entertained for a moment, for it would have meant insolvency of the companies and a betrayal of the trust imposed in their officers by those who were already insured.

When it came to adopting the necessary premium the companies had the experience of the English and Canadian companies to guide them and none of these companies was charging less than \$100 per annum for each \$1000 of insurance, as an additional premium to care for the extra hazard when the man left for the battle line of Europe. In many companies this premium ran up to \$150 for the ordinary soldier and might be considerably more for anyone exposed to the hazards of aerial or submarine fighting.

So when the changed conditions in this country required an extra premium to be charged, most of the companies wrote in their policies a clause that if the insured engaged within two years in army or navy service in time of war outside of the United States, he would have to pay such premium as the company might charge, which would not be in excess of 10 per cent of the amount insured; and with this premium was the guarantee that every dollar of this extra premium that was not used in caring for the additional mortality resulting from such military or naval service outside the country would be returned to the holders of these policies within one year after the close of the war. No commissions were paid on these extra premiums and no additional expenses were charged up against them, the companies refusing to keep one dollar of these extra premiums that was not used in payment of extra war claims.

These policies provided that no extra premium was required for any service in the army or navy in the continental United States or the waters within three miles of its coast line, either while the soldier or sailor was preparing for the work abroad or was guarding this country from attack; and after two years from their date these policies were entirely free from all restrictions. The contracts of some companies differed in details, but all evidenced the same desire to cover only the extra risk necessitated by the war.

While the insurance companies were thus furnishing the best protection possible for them under the circumstances, it became apparent that something more should be done for the men who were offering their lives to

their country. If they gave such service then the Government should assure them that those who were dependent on them for support would be cared for in case of necessity and that their families should not be left to support from undetermined pensions that might be voted in an indefinite future.

Accordingly the Secretary of the Treasury invited all the life insurance companies of the country to a conference in Washington early last summer, and about 175 companies answered to the call. At that conference was presented a rough plan of the law which was afterward enacted and the Secretary asked for criticisms of the scheme.

The plan provided: (1) "Family allowances" to those who were dependent upon the soldier or sailor. Under this article the Government agreed to take care of the family of the soldier or sailor which was dependent on him for support, by monthly allowances, the actual amount dependent upon the relation and number of dependents, but no allowance to exceed \$50 per month, such allowance to run until the soldier or sailor was discharged from service. In particular return for this allowance the Government deducted part of the wages of the soldier or sailor, but in no case in excess of 50 per cent of the same. These allowances were granted "upon written application to the bureau by such enlisted men or by or on behalf of any prospective beneficiary."

(2) Compensation for fatality or disability. Under this Article III of the law compensation is given to the dependents of a sailor or soldier in event of his demise, this compensation being in the form of monthly allowance to those actually dependent upon him, the amounts to be decided by the nature of the relationship and number of such dependents, but no monthly allowance to be in excess of \$75. Provision was also made for an allowance to the insured in event of his being disabled while in the service;

(3) Under Article IV of the bill the Government provides "insurance" for the men in addition to the compensation provided in Article III, provided this insurance is applied and paid for at certain rates dependent upon the age of the insured, which rates vary from \$7.56 at the age of 15 to \$40.20 at the age of 65 for each \$1000 of insurance, the premium increasing each year with each increase in age of the insured, with a limit of \$10,000 of insurance on any one man.

This program of the Government was adopted as a substitute for the old plan of pensioning the soldier after he had become incapacitated, or his dependents after his demise, and the whole program met with the hearty approval of all the insurance men called to the conference, with the exception that they urged the Government to decide how much insurance should be given to each man in addition to the compensation for fatality and disability provided under Section III, and that this additional insurance should be given to rich and poor alike, without any premium charge. The Government, however, approved of the bill in its original form and it was passed with the provisions as has been explained.

The reasons why the companies advised against the charging of premiums for this insurance are as follows:

(1) That while the premium was low and would allow the well-to-do soldier or the soldier who had no one dependent upon him at home and thus has no deductions from his monthly wages, to cover himself to the full amount of \$10,000, yet the man who needed the insurance most, the poor man with dependents whose wages would be drawn upon for the support that the Government gave to his family and would also be required in addition to that support, this poor man would find it difficult to assume the full amount. If it was desirable for the rich soldier and for those who had no dependents, to purchase the full amount of insurance allowed, it certainly was equally, if not more, desirable for the poor man with a large family, to cover himself with the insurance, and the Government in a scheme of this kind should never limit the insurance given to the soldier because of the inability of a poor man to pay the premium; such a course would seem unjust.

(2) That to charge premiums that would amount to far less than the losses that it was known would be paid would lead a large proportion of the people to believe that the premiums of life-insurance companies were unwarrantably large and that the business was being conducted on a most extravagant basis.

This last expressed contingency has already become a reality. Newspapers have claimed that inasmuch as the Government consulted with actuaries of known ability and on their advice was selling insurance at \$8, for which the companies wanted to charge a higher premium, therefore the companies were evidently needing investigation, and that unless they immediately changed their extravagant ways of conducting their business the Government should take over their business for them.

Through crass ignorance or a desire to misrepresent facts, these papers or the men whom they reported, omitted to state that the premium that was charged by the Government was one that must increase each year, were the contract to be carried through in this form; and that the actuaries who had been consulted had advised the Government that the use of such premiums would result in a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the Government, if war were to continue for only one year, and very much larger sums if it ran over that period, and while the Government would be amply justified in planning for such heavy losses which are to take the place of pensions, no insurance company could possibly assume any such undertaking.

At the outset life insurance companies and the actuaries who were consulted felt free to express their opinions frankly, and to advise against

such features of the bill as appeared unwise to them. When, however, the Government finally decided upon the character of the bill and Congress passed it, the life insurance companies of the country made no criticism of the bill, but aided the Government in every possible way in putting it into effect. Actuaries and executive officers of the companies have on request visited Washington to help the Treasury Department in their organization plans, in the drafting of the policy contracts, and in outlining the means of getting these plans before the sailors and soldiers. Since the Government is desirous that every man in khaki shall insure himself for the full amount that he can carry, because it is to his advantage to do so, most of the companies instructed their agents to advise all men who are in the service to secure the full \$10,000 from the Government before they ask for insurance in any insurance company.

To sum up, the Government, in order to avoid a repetition of the pension scandals of the past, has provided a plan of compensation to the soldier and his family which, while entailing a very heavy charge upon the country, is amply justified. The scheme as outlined—with the exception of the charging of premiums for the insurance—had the hearty approval of all the life insurance companies in the country, and since the law was finally passed these companies have done all in their power to carry out the wishes of the Government and have cooperated with the Government in every way possible.

### MOBILE STEEL PLANT TO BE PERMANENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced that the great ship-building plant to be erected on a 11,000-acre tract of land near here will be permanent. The plant will be used to build the boilers and engines for ships which are to be constructed according to the Emergency Fleet Corporation plan.

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## BOSTON TICKET DEFINITELY FIXED

### Time for Withdrawals Having Passed, the Mayoral Campaign Will Be Pushed by the Four Candidates in the Field

With the time for withdrawals past in the Boston municipal campaign, and the lineup of candidates now definitely known, much of the uncertainty which has surrounded the political situation is gone. The air has been filled with rumors of withdrawals, and conferences were many among the representatives of the different candidates. But when 5 o'clock came yesterday evening and no mayoral, councilmanic or school committee candidate had withdrawn, the personnel of the municipal ticket which will be presented to the voters on Dec. 18 was established and today the contest is well defined.

Andrew J. Peters and James M. Curley, the present Mayor, stand out easily as the strong candidates before the people. Congressman James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague are making strong appeals for the votes of the people but the persistent impression remains that the real contest is between the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the mayor. It is said that Mr. Gallivan is gaining in strength and that Mr. Tague will receive a creditable vote in East Boston and Charlestown.

The Socialistic candidate, James Oneal, who proposes to try to be placed on the ballot through "stickers," it is believed, will draw the most of his votes from the same source the Mayor would receive support were Mr. Oneal not in the field.

The fact that John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, came out last night declaring his political support to Congressman Gallivan will undoubtedly affect the political situation. There has been much speculation regarding the former Mayor's probable attitude in this campaign. First he made it clear that he was opposed to the reelection of James M. Curley, then he made a study of the situation and the candidates in the field and last night finally declared himself for Mr. Gallivan and is today at work for the election of the congressman.

Following a private exhibition of two motion picture films, "Boston Doing Its Bit," in which Mayor Curley appears, motion picture house proprietors were requested yesterday to show the two reels in their theaters "for the education and inspiration of the citizens of Boston," says Mr. Peters today. Mr. Peters charges that this attempt to "line up" the motion picture houses for the Curley campaign is in accordance with the way in which Mayor Curley obtained his nomination papers through City Hall. Mr. Peters is making public today a letter from George E. Curran, who is identified with the Curley campaign, asking the motion picture men to attend the exhibition and then to turn the reels.

At the Ford Hall Town Meeting tonight, at which William C. Ewing of the Wells Memorial is to preside and to which the mayoralty candidates have been invited, one at least will not appear on the platform. Congressman Tague last night went to Washington to be in his seat today to support President Wilson's demand that war be declared on Austria. He said that he would not return to Boston until the Austrian matter is disposed of. The congressman pointed to his work to retain the pneumatic tube service in Boston and said that he had the support of his congressional district in his contest for the mayoralty.

According to George W. Coleman, all of the candidates for the mayoralty in Boston are under promise to speak at Ford Hall tonight. Tonight at Tremont Temple Andrew J. Peters is to hold the first large public meeting of his campaign and something more of the political lineup is known from the announcement of Mr. Peters' meeting at which the speakers are promised to include Postmaster William F. Murray, Arthur D. Hill, J. Mitchell Galvin, Councilman Walter L. Collins, David A. Ellis and Alpheus Sanford. Former District Attorney Hill and Mr. Galvin are active Republicans. Channing Cox, Republican Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is to preside. Mr. Peters will, of course, deliver the principal address of the evening at his meeting. He will be expected to find time to visit the Ford Hall meeting during the evening. It is known that Mr. Peters expects to receive a large percentage of 22,000 odd Republican votes in Boston. With the normal Good Government Association vote of over 25,000 of which many are Republicans and the strength he always had in his congressional district the power of Mr. Peters' candidacy can be readily seen. Mayor Curley knows this so well that from the start he has insisted that Mr. Peters is his real opponent in the contest. And yesterday Mr. Peters admitted that Mayor Curley was the man he must defeat to be elected.

The mayor is counting upon his City Hall strength and the vote he will receive from so-called "machine Democrats" to roll him up sufficient voting strength to offset and more than offset Mr. Peters' Republican and Good Government following. It is known the Mayor's friends had hoped that Congressman Tague could be persuaded to withdraw from the contest. It is said that they feel the votes which Mr. Tague will get would go to the Mayor, were he not in the race. The same they think is true to a certain extent regarding Mr. Gallivan but they think that the latter will get many votes which Mr. Peters would receive were Mr. Gallivan not a candidate. Mr. Gallivan, it is said, can make an effective appeal for Repub-

lican votes as well as Mr. Peters for he has a long and good service on the Board of Boston Street Commissioners to point out to business men of this city.

Here is the Boston official municipal ticket to be voted on Dec. 18:

FOR MAYOR

James M. Curley, 350 Jamaica Way, Jamaica Plain.

James A. Gallivan, 353 West Fourth Street, South Boston.

Andrew J. Peters, 310 South Street, Jamaica Plain.

Peter F. Tague, 21 Monument Square, Charlestown.

FOR CITY COUNCIL

Patrick B. Carr, 116 Russell Street, Charlestown.

John J. Cassidy, 25 Commonwealth Terrace, Allston.

Thomas F. Coffey, 34 Havre Street, East Boston.

Henry E. Hagan, 13 Victoria Street, Dorchester.

Albert Hurwitz, 451 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.

Daniel W. Lane, 291 Beacon Street, Boston.

Joseph J. Leonard, 9 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

James T. Moriarty, 280 Dorchester Street, South Boston.

Alfred E. Wellington, 390 Meridian Street, East Boston.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Michael H. Corcoran, 4 Alsworth Street, Roslindale.

William S. Kenny, 100 Meridian Street, East Boston.

Richard J. Lane, 30 Copeland Street, Roxbury.

Joseph Lee, 96 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Mr. Peters spoke last night in Harrison Hall, South End; Majestic Casino and the Brighton-Allston Republican Club, and at each meeting he called attention to the delay in completing the high pressure water service in Boston, holding the Mayor responsible.

Mayor Curley last night spoke in Charlestown and in Brighton. He declared that street improvements were the chief merit of his administration and gave figures to show how much had been done on the Boston thoroughfares.

Congressman Gallivan made several speeches in different parts of the city last night, speaking in criticism of the Mayor's administration.

## LIFE INSURANCE WAR PROBLEMS

### Association of Companies' Presidents Discusses Increasing Policyholders' Cooperation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ways and means to increase the cooperative contribution of the United States life insurance policyholders to the successful conduct of the war, as well as plans to aid in the solution of reconstruction problems after the war, are being considered at the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which is holding a two-day session here. Practically every state in which there is a life insurance home office is represented.

"Life Insurance and the Nation's Problems—Now and After the War," is the general theme of the convention, and consideration is being given to the ways in which the trust funds of United States policyholders have contributed to national preparedness in the past.

Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, urged the life insurance companies to add to their investment of \$700,000,000 in farm mortgage loans.

"No greater problem ever confronted the American people," said Mr. Quick, "than the necessity which is now upon us of gradually changing from a wasteful and destructive agricultural policy to one which must be based upon the two somewhat antagonistic requirements of increasing production and the maintenance of permanent soil fertility."

George E. Ide of New York, a member of the Life President's Executive Committee and chairman of the Insurance Men's Committee appointed by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, said that the life insurance men of the country are ready and eager to lend to the Government all the assistance in their power in connection with the plan of governmental insurance for soldiers and sailors.

"As to the general plan," said Mr. Ide, "it is one that must appeal to every patriotic citizen. The purpose is to devise some plan that will provide for every member of the fighting force a guarantee that his dependents will be taken care of properly in event of any calamity arising to him from war service is an eminently praiseworthy one. Nothing can give greater peace of mind to the soldier and nothing can do more to promote the morale of the members of our army and navy. It is of prime importance that this measure shall be so noble in its conception and so clear and fair in its operation that the danger of future pension legislation shall be eliminated."

John MacVicar, insurance of Des Moines, asked the life insurance companies to give special consideration to the financial needs of the cities of the United States after the war.

Others taking part in the two-day conference include: Chairman Frank A. Vanderlip of the United States Government's War Savings Committee; President S. Davies Warfield of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities; Baltimore; President Emory H. English of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, Des Moines, Ia.; President Charles J. Hastings of the American Public Health Association, Toronto, Canada; W. A. Hutcheson, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Henry L. Rosenfeld of New York and Dr. John H. Quayle of Cleveland.

## SCHOOL POLICIES ARE OUTLINED

### Joseph Lee Tells What He Believes Should Be Done to Make Boston Educational System as It Should Be

Policies which he believes should be carried out in the Boston public schools, and which he means to push if he is reelected to that body, are given out today by Joseph Lee, Public School Association candidate for the positions, as follows:

"Keeping the schools out of politics; appointment and promotion of teachers upon a merit basis; promotion and recognition of the professional standing of teachers; concentration upon essentials by cutting the non-essentials out of the course of study, and educational opportunity for all."

"Educational opportunity for all," says Mr. Lee, "implies the adaptation of teaching to special needs,—special classes for slower children, rapid advancement for the exceptionally gifted, special teaching for special needs, non-English-speaking pupils and so on; vocational classes for those who learn by doing rather than from books; and finally the extension of the intermediate school, in which children of different educational or vocational destination can receive in the seventh and eighth grades, and in a ninth grade instead of in the first year of the high school, special opportunities adapted to their needs, and in which the transition from elementary to high school is made more gradual and less disastrous in its effects."

"Other adaptations of teaching to needs are made through the greatly increased variety in secondary education during the last few years, and especially the establishment of continuation schools for those who must go to work and who are too young to benefit from evening instruction after working all day."

Mr. Lee says that he believes also in the maintenance and extension of evening centers and parent's associations and in every possible method of bringing the schools nearer to the parents and to the citizens.

The things that require special attention in the immediate future Mr. Lee gives as the increasing of professional participation by teachers in the development of the school system, increased attention to the teaching of essentials, extension of industrial education, improvement in physical education by arousing the ambition of unathletic boys and girls to fit themselves for service, and the solution of the problem of extending the intermediate school.

William S. Kenny, also a Public School Association candidate, has made no formal statement of policies but declares himself to be in favor of the participation of teachers in school administration, in the reorganization of the school system as recommended by the Van Sickle report, or the survey committee of educational experts, and the increase of teachers' salaries. "I shall enter upon my duties with an open mind," Mr. Kenny said. "My policies shall be those which have made our present school committee the high class body that it is. They are policies which I helped to inaugurate as a member of the first small committee of five which cleaned up the school situation. My service on that committee I think indicates what my course of action will be. Most important of all my work on that body, and the one in which I take the most pride, is the establishment of a merit system in the promotion and appointment of teachers. This was the first and greatest step in the movement which finally took the schools out of politics."

"I have noticed recently in one of the papers that I was alleged to be in sympathy or actually supporting a certain man for the superintendency of schools," he continued. "I want to say as emphatically as is possible that I am absolutely unpledged and unbiased. I met him on the street, and for that matter I may say truthfully that I do not know who are candidates for this position."

## FORD COMPANY IS TO PAY OUT \$19,275,385

DETROIT, Mich.—Judge Hosmer has ordered the directors of the Ford Motor Company to declare within 30 days a dividend of \$19,275,385 from accumulated cash surplus, on hand July 31 of the present year.

This is the final decree in the Dodge-Ford suit in which Dodge Brothers asked for a division of profits instead of diverting them for the construction of a huge smelter at River Rouge. It was further declared by Judge Hosmer that the holding of liquid assets or accumulated profits beyond the fixed assets necessary to run the company is "without authority, and is permanently and absolutely restrained."

Five million dollars of the dividends must be paid within 30 days, one-half of the remainder in 60 days, and the rest in 90 days. It is not thought, however, that the smelter project will be abandoned, but will be continued as a separate enterprise by Henry Ford and his son Edsel B. Ford.

## STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord, was reelected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at its continued annual meeting held at the State House on Wednesday. R. Harold Allen of Fall River was elected to succeed Dr. H. T. Fernald of Amherst, whose resignation as state inspector of nurseries, after 15 years of service, was announced. Mr. Allen has been deputy under Dr. Fernald, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. John Bursley of Barnstable,

was elected first vice-president, and Harry A. Ford of Dalton, was elected second vice-president. Edward H. Forbush of Westboro was continued in office as state ornithologist, while Burton N. Gates of Amherst was again named state inspector of apiaries. Mr. Wheeler was directed to urge trolley freight legislation at today's session of the special legislative committee on street railways.

## BOSTON GERMAN IS UNDER ARREST

### C. A. Haass Taken by United States Officers on Charge of Spreading Propaganda

Permission today was refused Mrs. Clemens A. Haass and Prof. Edmund von Mach of Harvard University, by the federal authorities, to visit Mr. Haass, treasurer of the Tate Manufacturing Company, in his cell at Cambridge Jail, where he was lodged yesterday by United States deputy marshals, acting under the enemy alien proclamation, on a charge of spreading German propaganda, and freely expressing his sympathies for his countrymen and their success in the war. Although a resident of the United States for 12 years, Mr. Haass stated to Assistant United States Attorney Judd Dewey after his arrest, that he had never taken out naturalization papers.

Mrs. Haass told Mr. Dewey that she desired to carry some personal effects to her husband and arrange for his meals while he is in jail, but Mr. Dewey consented only to give her a pass to the sheriff's office. Professor Mach is said to be a personal friend of the family.

Federal officials believe that the raid on the office and home of Mr. Haass yesterday prevented the destruction of many of the papers which were seized. It was stated that some of the papers disclosed the relations between Mr. Haass and many of his German friends and sympathizers.

Under the provisions of the enemy alien law, Mr. Haass will be given no court hearing but will remain in jail at Cambridge until the authorities at Washington decide on what disposition shall be made of the case.

At the time of the arrest the officers seized, in the office of Mr. Haass in Boston and at his home in Milton, numerous letters and other documents which will be examined later by federal authorities.

"It was asserted by the federal officials that Mr. Haass has violated his enemy alien permit by making several unauthorized trips to New York and Providence, R. I., and in having firearms in his possession. It was also stated that Mr. Haass was a friend of Count von Bernstorff and that he was a frequent guest of the former German Ambassador while the latter was a resident of Newport, R. I. Mrs. Haass, who was formerly Miss Anna Thompson of Providence, R. I., after talking with her husband last night by telephone, expressed confidence of his release. She aided the officers in searching the house in Milton, and readily gave up all documents and letters requested."

That the citizens are taking an interest in the proceedings of the convention and wish the revision of the constitution continued in good season, is believed by some to have been vindicated by the vote cast at the polls.

This barometer of state sentiment indicates that as the citizens noted the developments within the convention, their interest in its ultimate accomplishments increased.

At the state election in 1916 comparatively slight interest was manifested in the holding of a constitutional convention, the total vote cast on this question amounting to about 64 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor. This fall the anti-amendment received a nearly 87 per cent vote, which was the highest percentage, but one, cast on any referendum submitted to the voters since 1853. The public trading amendment likewise received a heavy vote, nearly 81 per cent of that cast for Governor, while the balloting on the absent voting amendment was only slightly less.

Exceptional interest in the work of the convention appears to have been shown in the city of Boston, where the vote cast on the question of holding the convention was more than 72 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor. On the anti-amendment question, the Boston vote totaled more than 81 per cent, while on the public trading and absent voting propositions it was in each instance, 85 per cent of the vote for Governor.

## NEW YORK GUARD STRENGTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The total strength of the New York guard, the organization taking the place of the State national guard now in the federal service, is more than the required 10,000, according to an announcement made by Adjutant-General Sherill. The Home Defense League units of the State contributed more than 5,000 men.

## FISH FOR UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Under fresh regulations issued by the Canadian Food Controller, fish merchants on the Atlantic coast of Canada can now ship supplies to American points. Collectors of customs recently received a telegram from the official in question.

## AMUSEMENTS

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
Newman Travel Talks  
Color Views  
Motion Pictures  
Tomorrow, at 8:15  
Sat'd'y, 2:30  
TICKETS 50c, 75c, \$1 and 25c  
**JORDAN HALL**  
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, AT 8:15  
**COPELAND**  
Second and Last Piano Recital this Season  
Tickets 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, Symphony Hall

## MORE CONVENTION WORK ADVOCATED

### Friends of "Disinterested" Government for Massachusetts Hope That Revision of Constitution Will Be Continued

Friends of "unselfish" and "disinterested" government for Massachusetts express the hope that no obstacle will be placed in the way to prevent the work of revising the state constitution from being resumed by the Constitutional Convention next summer, as scheduled. They therefore view with marked disapproval any intimation that the convention, having at length agreed to ask the voters to ratify the initiative and referendum amendment, may as well dissolve.

The are many citizens who feel that the convention should pursue its entire program to fulfillment, and that it still has most important work before it, such as for example action upon the question of prohibition and woman suffrage. Certain radical advocates of popularized government, however, contend there is nothing the convention can accomplish which cannot be accomplished by means of the initiative and referendum. They also argue that a substantial saving to the state treasury would be made if the convention were to disband at its present stage.

Those who hold this view take the position that the primary purpose of the convention was, in fact, to put through the initiative and referendum, which the Legislature had failed to sanction. The charge made on the convention floor, namely that the convention was "packed" in favor of the initiative and referendum, is accepted by certain radicals as a fact. They say it was because the delegates were pledged to this task, that the majority insisted upon its accomplishment, at whatever personal sacrifice, before acquiescing to adjournment through the winter months. Justification of the "packed" convention charge, is offered in the statement that it was "packed" by the democracy of the Commonwealth, the people themselves who elected their respective delegates at the special election last spring; in other words, that it was not "packed" by the "special interests."

Quite likely the incoming Legislature will be asked to appropriate more money for the work of the convention at its next session. The act of 1916 under which the delegates assembled, authorized the expenditure of \$750 for the compensation of each of the 320 delegates, as well as mileage and necessary expenditures for salaries of the convention officers and for other items of expense. Further authorization is believed necessary if the work is to proceed next year.

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Tickets 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, Symphony Hall

of which the following is a copy: "Arrangements have now been made with the Washington War Trade Board, until further advised, and you are hereby authorized to issue licenses for dried, cured, prepared, salted and smoked fish to all points in the United States for local consumption, or to foreign points, if shipped direct from Atlantic ports. If routed via United States ports, and shippers hold licenses from the War Trade Board, Washington, that will be sufficient authority for you to allow exportation by indorsement."

## WORCESTER CAR HEARING TO OPEN

### Situation With Regard to Service in Rush Hours of Day Topic of Many Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Mass.—Both sides of the controversy over the alleged inadequate street car service in this city are to be discussed at a public hearing in City Hall tonight, when representatives of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company are expected to present the company's claims. John W. Mawbey, assistant city solicitor, is to appear for the special municipal committee on street railways, and will explain the purpose of the meeting.

Not only residents in the city proper, but delegations from the outlying districts of Lake View, Quinsigamond and Hamilton Street are expected. On the railway lines which operate between these districts and the business section of Worcester, crowded conditions have long been evident at the morning, noon and night rush hours.

Mr. Mawbey said that the committee expects a large attendance and that before the meeting is opened for remarks from the floor he will explain the progress made so far in the matter, including an account of the former hearing before the special street railway committee of the municipal government.

It is understood that the main complaint of the speakers at tonight's hearing will be the irregular running time of the cars, which, it is said, results in the cars running in groups so that long waits are necessary and accommodations crowded during the rush hours.

Edward P. Meehan, the councilman who introduced the order for an investigation of street car service in this city, is expected to speak for better accommodations. After the public has had time to voice its complaints, said Mr. Mawbey, representatives of the street railway will be given a chance to reply to the allegations.

## SEAMEN ARE NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED

Merchant seamen, the men in the first line of defense although not directly on the firing line, are not to be overlooked in the festivities and distribution of useful gifts the latter part of December, despite the tendency to do so in favor of the uniformed naval man or soldier, according to Stanton H. King, in charge of the Sailors Haven. Seamen or sailors from all quarters of the world are made equally welcome at this recreation place on Water Street, Charlestown, and no charge of any kind is imposed upon the men entertained there.

Mr. King explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that in these days of frequent appeals for contributions and increased cost of living, the common merchant seaman is likely to be overlooked at this season. Unformed men on the contrary are likely to receive attention, said Mr. King. The Sailors Haven welcomes any sailor or seamen, merchant or naval, but is planning to make a special effort to aid entertainment and good cheer for those merchant seamen who are in port the latter part of this month.

Plans are being made by the Sailors Haven to entertain about 300 men Dec. 27 at dinner, and smaller numbers of men at frequent intervals for the following few weeks as various merchant ships reach port. Mufflers, gloves, socks, and other things calculated to add to the personal comfort of the men are to be distributed free to all entertained by the Haven which is receiving contributions for this work.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISING

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## LEAGUE OPPOSES SCHOOL CANDIDATE

### Exertion of Influence to Defeat Michael H. Corcoran Is Voted by the School Voters League at Kingsley Hall

Exertion of its influence to defeat Michael H. Corcoran for membership on the Boston School Committee was voted by the School Voters League at a meeting of that organization yesterday afternoon in Kingsley Hall. The following statement was adopted:

"We advise the defeat of Mr. Corcoran because his record while on the School Committee shows that—

"He opposes progressive lines of school development approved by the best educators.

"He opposes various types, classes organized to meet the needs of those children who... need special treatment for their best development.

"He opposes development of trade and industrial training, continuation schools, and more extended night school work calculated to give to the child that has to leave school for work a further educational opportunity.

"He opposes the intermediate school, which is the effort to fit the schools to the needs of the different children, so that all may get whatever training they need."

"He claims that public schools should give a very limited training in the elementary branches, and that parents should be obliged to send their children to private schools if they want more."

"He opposes the important professional training for teachers, and has said they ought to be treated like factory hands."

"He opposes the generous use of school buildings by the citizens for community needs."

"He opposes the businesslike reorganization of the school system that would enable the public to hold some one definitely responsible for the schools."

"He interferes in the administration of the schools by those properly in charge, and shows no understanding of the meaning or necessity of team play on the committee and in dealing with the educational experts."

"He is allowing sectarian prejudice and bigotry to be aroused in behalf of his candidacy."

It was stated by the secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, that as Mr. Corcoran's running mate, Richard J. Lane was not known to have had any experience in school affairs, and has given no statement to the press, his views could not be in any way given to the meeting, but it is the general understanding that he is running upon Mr. Corcoran's platform and using Mr. Corcoran's campaign methods. Mr. Corcoran's policies, as represented by his votes and his statements during the last two years of his service upon the school board, were made the basis of discussion.

## NEW YORK WIRE TAPPING TO STOP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John F. Hyland, Mayor-elect of this city, has announced that after Jan. 1, 1918, the tapping of



## SUGARLESS BREAD FOR CAMP DEVENS

Five Hundred Pounds of Product to Be Saved Daily as Result of Movement in Food Conservation Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Commencing today, bread made without sugar will be served on the mess tables of the national army men in camp, the move being a part of the general food conservation program. The innovation will mean a saving of 500 pounds of sugar daily, and officers of field bakery No. 307, which is the baking headquarters for the cantonment, state that the palatability of the loaves will not be affected. About 18,000 loaves are baked each day, and up to this time five pounds of sugar has been put into each 500 pounds of dough.

"Boston's Own," the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, 2200 strong, today was given its first target practice on the new rifle range constructed at this cantonment. Early this morning the boys marched to the range, under command of Col. Frank Tompkins, and put into practice what they had been studying theoretically for several weeks.

On arrival at the range, the various units were assigned by Lieut.-Col. Percy W. Arnold to targets as follows: Third battalion, 31 to 50; second battalion, 1 to 20; first battalion, 21 to 40; headquarters company, 41 to 45, and supply company 46 to 50. Pit details consisting of five noncommissioned officers and several privates from each company were assigned to operate the targets.

At 8:30 o'clock, firing began and continued until 11 o'clock, after which some of the companies marched back to camp for lunch and those remaining ate at the rifle-range, the field stoves being used to prepare the food. The boys began shooting again at 1:30 p. m., and continued to 4 o'clock this afternoon. Before the practice ceases, each man will have shot at least 30 rounds, with one of the new Enfield service rifles.

Target practice on the new range will be resumed by "Boston's Own" Saturday morning, alternating with the three hundred and fourth regiment from Connecticut. Next week the boys from Boston will be on the range Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Tonight several hundred men at this camp will occupy new quarters, this many having been transferred from one unit to another. The commanding officers are closely observing each man so as to place him in the branch of the service he is best fitted for.

An order has been issued requiring 40 square feet sleeping space for each man in the barracks, and this has caused a spreading out of cots so that many rooms used for recreation purposes have been invaded.

Capt. Norman Harrower, formerly commanding a depot brigade company, and who later served as athletic officer for the brigade, has been ordered to division headquarters to serve in the intelligence department.

News of the arrival of 329 airmen sent from Camp Devens to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., has been received here. The men will receive ground instruction there, and they were drawn from the depot brigade.

An appropriation of \$30,000 from Washington is being available to provide new wells which will take care of the extra water demand from the heating plant and remount depot. As much as 60,000 gallons of water has been used in one day to make steam, and 200,000 gallons has been used by the remount station. Neither of these uses figured in the original plans which provided an adequate supply with 2,000,000 gallons coming daily from the wells.

War Worden, a member of Company G of the three hundred and first infantry, was brought back from Portland, Me., yesterday, charged with desertion. He was formerly employed in a hotel in that city, but was drafted from Massachusetts.

The Y. M. C. A. huts at the cantonment have abolished all theatrical performances, and hereafter all the vaudeville and stock companies will give performances in the men's own theater or the nearly completed new playhouse of the seventy-sixth division.

## Repair Shop Unit Filled

Having Attained Desired Quota Officers in Boston Will Go Back

In a period of 13 days, 1500 men have been enlisted in Boston in the mechanical repair shop unit, and having attained the desired quota, Lieut. J. F. Havelin and his assistants, Lieut. D. A. O'Neill, Lieut. T. A. Harney, Lieut. J. A. Hiller, and Lieut. Claude Thomas will return to Washington, D. C., tomorrow. Lieutenant Havelin submitted his report to Col. Robert L. House, chief of staff, today, and it was approved. The men enlisting in this service are designed for overseas duty, and include for the most part automobile mechanics, blacksmiths, and similar trades.

Tomorrow, a special train will leave for Ft. Slocum, N. Y., with 500 men enlisted in the quartermaster corps. The men will assemble at the South Armory, and will march to the Huntington Avenue grounds where they will entrain. Forty automobile mechanics will also leave tomorrow for Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., where they will commence training. The recruiting office will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. on Sunday.

At present there are 900 men at Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., where nearly all the Boston volunteers are sent. There is a staff of about 300 officers, and

the men are organized into the enlisted personnel of provisional motor supply trains, and into various trade classifications. Student officers attend a school, being divided into companies of 100 men each, and a course of 60 days is followed. Men with special qualifications are given training suitable to their trades and experience. Courses now open are in administration, finance and accounting, supplies, construction, and repair and transportation.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern department, in speaking of books suited for soldiers' reading, said that personally he liked detective stories. "The men like them too," he said, "and they like them full of action. It's a good thing for a man to wake up his brain, and it is doubly valuable for a soldier to be alive and alert in every sense. Select books with short paragraphs, too," he advocated, "and those that have plenty of conversation. Description is all right in its place, but there are times when we read merely for amusement. Books filled with solid matter, as a rule are passed quickly by the average enlisted man."

## Questionnaires Out

Draft Boards for Massachusetts Are Prepared for Work

Questionnaires relating to the Selective Draft Act have been distributed to all the local boards in the State, and most of these have already completed the preliminary work necessary before the questionnaires are started on their way to registrars.

Under the new selective service regulations, boards are allowed but one paid clerk from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, and in many places boards have found it impossible to get their records into shape without additional help. The board members desire that the clerks shall be paid for their work, but unless a new ruling is made by Gov. Marshall-General Crowder, this cannot be done.

Local boards will secure most of their information with respect to the administration of the new rules and regulations from the legal advisory board according to a circular issued by Maj. Roger Wolcott, U. S. N. A., who is now in charge of the draft in Massachusetts.

Cancellation of registration will continue to be performed by Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment.

As local boards now have the assistance of legal advisory boards, it is expected they will make no request for information to Major Wolcott's office, unless the latter boards are unable to comply with a request for assistance.

President Richard C. MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has received a telegram from the War Department, advising all men attending that institution to wait until they are drafted, rather than enlist now and leave their technical education only partly completed.

The message also stated that every opportunity will be given to each student who may be drafted, to enter the particular branch of the service for which his specialized education has fitted him, and that the student will have fully as good a chance of getting into that branch as he would if he enlisted now.

## Enlisting Continues Brisk

Enlistments for all branches of the service continues brisk in Boston, and the various recruiting stations are daily forwarding many men to the different schools for training. The army recruiting station had a banner day yesterday, and 109 men were accepted, with many more awaiting examination. Eighteen recruits were added to the naval force, and there were additions to the marine corps and the quartermaster corps.

The United States recruiting forces, with those of the British-Canadian recruiting mission and the navy forces are holding daily rallies on the Common.

## ACCLAMATIONS FOR COMING ELECTION

Canadian Government Gets Nine and Opposition 14—All Opposition Acclamations in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a revised list of the candidates, nominated in the constituencies for the general election in Canada on Dec. 17, there were nine acclamations for the Government and 14 for the Opposition. Originally there were 19, as stated in The Christian Science Monitor at the time. The additional acclamations have been reached owing to candidates having dropped out. The Government's acclamations cover six provinces out of 10, while the Opposition's 14 are all in Quebec and are all French-Canadian.

The House consists of 235 members, and, in the provinces, are distributed as follows: Ontario, 82 members; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 16; New Brunswick, 11; British Columbia, 13; Manitoba, 15; Alberta, 12; Saskatchewan, 16; Prince Edward Island, 4, and Yukon territory, 1.

## G. A. R. VETERANS PROTEST

TOPEKA, Kan.—Civil War veterans, members of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., at Hutchinson are opposed to teaching the United States soldiers the old "rebel yell," and a resolution condemning any such action in the training camps has been adopted, says a dispatch to the Capital.

## FIBRE FACTORY DAMAGED

NEWCASTLE, Pa.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the greater portion of the plant of the Wilmington Fibre Specialties Company today. The plant was rushed with government contracts. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

## WAR WORKERS' WAGE INVESTIGATED

Boston Society of Architects Finds Maximum Paid Camp Devens Steamfitters in Week Is but \$74.90

To correct an erroneous impression regarding the wages paid to steamfitters working on the construction of buildings at Camp Devens, the Boston Society of Architects has given out a report on the subject made in its behalf. One of the things denied is the statement made from time to time that the men were receiving \$3.20 an hour for overtime, which gave them \$32 for Sunday work. The truth is that they get \$1.56 an hour for overtime, or \$16 for a day's work on Sunday. The week's wage, time and overtime, is \$74.90.

Loafing on the part of the men existed to some extent at the beginning of the work, due to a shortage of material, according to the report, but there is not much of it now. The report is signed by Henry H. Kendall, for the Boston Society of Architects, and William Stanley Parker, secretary of the American Institute of Architects. Referring to the circumstances which prompted the investigation, the report says: "If these statements were true there was cause for severe condemnation of the steam fitters for exacting the last cent and giving the least for it when the Government and its citizens had a right to expect from them at least customary attention to work that was for the benefit of the men of the draft; and there was cause for dissatisfaction with the representatives of the Government who were responsible for the overpayment and lacked the ability to secure results by efficient supervision and management."

Mr. Kendall and Mr. Parker visited Camp Devens, saw photostat copies of the attested payrolls and original correspondence bearing on the subject of wages paid, and consulted with a representative of the general contractor and Major Canfield in charge of the construction of the camp. Says the report:

"They beg to report the facts to be as follows: "(1) Wages—Steam fitters 78 cents per hour, steam fitters' helpers 48 cents per hour. Double pay for overtime and holidays. "The regular Boston rate for steam fitters is 68 1/2 cents plus board and transportation, when work is done outside of Boston.

"The wages of all trades have been based on Boston current rates, but the Government does not permit any payments outside of the agreed hour rate. In order substantially to meet the Boston rate and its allowed extras, a rate of 76 cents for steam fitters and 47 cents for helpers was offered by Major Canfield on Aug. 28. This was not satisfactory to the representative of the steam fitters, and on Aug. 31 Major Canfield approved 78 cents for steam fitters and 48 cents for helpers. These rates, agreed to at the start, have remained in force without changes throughout the work. The extra 9 1/2 cents allowed to the steam workers was based on an agreed 90-hour week, which would give \$8.32 per week to cover board. Up to September the average cost of subsistence at the camp commissary was 83 cents per day, but with the reduction of the number of men to be served after Sept. 1, the cost would be greater. The increase allowed therefore appears to be substantially equivalent to the reasonable cost of board at the camp.

"The rates paid are, therefore, substantially equivalent to the ordinary rates agreed to in Boston as proper, where, however, the normal week's work is 44 hours.

"A 90-hour week means slightly more than an average of nine working hours, Saturdays and Sundays included, counting a regular day's work as eight hours, Saturdays four hours, and all overtime doubled.

"The pay roll of the week ended Nov. 6 showed total hours ranging from a maximum of 96 downward. The maximum total pay for the week being, for steam fitters, \$74.90, and for helpers, \$46.10.

"The week ended Nov. 20 was the week of greatest pressure, as steam was being turned on and the plant tested out. Extra emergency service was demanded and a few of the men worked nearly 24 hours a day for two or three days at a time during that week. The highest total number of hours noted being 182 hours, equivalent to 119 actual hours of work, the total pay being \$141.75.

"The highest for a helper noted in this week was 104 hours, \$49.90."

These figures, says the report, show the wages to be proper in view of the wages customarily paid in Boston. Major Canfield is cited as saying that after the materials were secured no serious charge of loafing could be made against the men. The following reference is made to the magnitude of the job: Work ordered Sept. 6, completed Nov. 20, steam on the week ending Nov. 20; number of plants, 14; number of boilers in all, 166; number of horsepower developed, 12,000; total cost to the Government for material, \$558,154; approximate final cost of labor, \$492,602.

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE IS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Meyer London, a Socialist of New York, today introduced a peace resolution in the House. London's resolution favors immediate establishment by Congress of an international league to bring about a durable peace. The resolution reads as follows: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Congress of the United States shall initiate the organization of an international league to secure a durable peace, and, for that purpose, shall, through the President of the United States, invite the representatives of the parliaments of all the countries now at war with the Central Powers, to convene in joint conference to be held at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

## CAMPAIGN FOR DRY LOWELL CONTINUES

No-License Committee Issues Second Number of Publication Designed to Acquaint Public With Facts of the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LOWELL, Mass.—The Lowell No-License Committee has issued its second number of The Clean-Up, a vigorous publication filled with arguments why the saloons should be voted out at the election next Tuesday. William C. McNamara Jr. is field secretary of the committee, and leading the fight. Conspicuous at the top of a page is this: "Householders are compelled to save by the ounce, while brewers waste by the ton."

"You have always heard the argument advanced by the liquor interests that the saloon is the poor man's club," it says in another place. "It is a club. It will knock his feet from under him every time he has money enough to buy a good sized slice of the club."

How the saloons are turning the war tax to their benefit is explained. "Most saloons have advanced whiskey at least 5 cents a drink," says The Clean-Up. "Advancing 20 drinks to the quart, this advance makes an additional revenue to the dealer of \$1 per quart. The war tax on a quart of whiskey is only 5 1/2 cents. Thus it will be seen the dealer is giving himself a surplus of 4 1/2 cents in excess of the war tax."

So with beer, too. "The saloon-keepers are selling beer at an increase of at least 10 cents, and sometimes more, on each case of the dozen pint bottles, which makes \$2.70 additional income to the brewer from each barrel, whereas the added tax on beer is only \$1.50 per barrel. The brewers, therefore, are receiving \$1.20 per barrel more than the war tax."

"The saloon-keepers and the distiller and the brewer are great patriots," remarks The Clean-Up, adding that they welcome this opportunity to give Uncle Sam revenue in his time of need, inasmuch as the patron pays it.

Mention is made of the reply in printed form by the liquor interests to statements in the initial number of The Clean-Up, concerning the poor living conditions in license cities.

"Attending great commercial activity there is always congestion and often poor housing," said the reply. "Most assuredly," returns this number of The Clean-Up, "When the head of the house, often receiving a small wage, spends a portion of it in the convenient corner saloon, he is compelled to live in a congested district and put up with poor housing. The money that would help him to change this goes across the bar and the saloonkeeper uses it himself to get out of the congested district."

The efforts of the brewers, through a campaign of newspaper advertising, to make the people believe that beer is a temperance drink, are described as "camouflaged." "The United States Government does not think so," it says, "for it makes them pay an internal revenue tax for the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors."

The slogan of the committee is "No-license for Lowell with no-license enforced." "And we mean just that," says The Clean-Up. "We shall insist upon a strict enforcement of the no-license laws, without fear or favor."

The fight is the more determined this year because of the proximity of Camp Devens with thousands of young soldiers, and the necessity of removing the influence of the saloon from their surroundings. The commanding officers themselves have urged that this be done, and consequently it is believed that many will vote no-license as a patriotic duty.

"The greatest temptation the soldier meets in Lowell is the open saloon," says The Clean-Up. "Do your bit and clean it out Dec. 11."

Reference is made to the act of Congress forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform. Across the top of the next page is this: "If liquor is bad for the soldier it is bad for the civilian." The first no-license rally in the campaign will be held in Associate Hall next Sunday.

## LAMPLIGHTERS SEEK ADVANCE

Representatives of the 112 lamplighters employed by the company which has a 10 year contract to run the gas lights for Boston streets, called on Mayor Curley today and asked for an increase of \$1 to a wage of \$3 a day, the regular pay for a workman in the city service. Mayor Curley explained that under the contract he would not be able to do this, but that he would give the men longer routes so that they would earn more money and that as the installation of automatic lighters rendered the need for men in that work less, he would see that they entered the service of City Hall at the regular rate.

## MODIFIED WAR TAX SOUGHT

Directors of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, discussed revision of the War Revenue Law, especially in regard to the excess profits provisions. A resolution was unanimously adopted asking Congress to modify the law so as to provide a more uniform system of taxation, and approving the recommendations along this line recently adopted by the National Industrial Conference Board.

## SHIPPERS DESIRE TO AID RAILROADS

Plans for Cooperation Are Discussed at Boston Conference With Interstate Commerce Commissioner Anderson

New England shippers at a private conference with George W. Anderson, interstate commerce commissioner, in Boston today expressed a unanimous sentiment in favor of aiding the railroads through cooperation in freight shipments and coordination of the interests involved, according to a statement from Mr. Anderson this afternoon. Following the close of the shippers' conference, a meeting of 22 officials of the various railroads and their attorneys was held. Today's meetings paid particular attention to the need of expediting freight shipments, especially coal, into the New England States.

Mr. Anderson said that after these conferences, if it were found necessary, both the shippers and representatives of the railroads would be brought together and the situation discussed from both sides. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission efforts will be made to clear the way for more coal shipments in the immediate future as the coal situation in New England "is most pressing."

Reviewing the conference with the shippers, Mr. Anderson said: "We have just had a very satisfactory conference with 40 shippers from different parts of New England, most of them of Boston. We were pleased to find a unanimous sentiment in favor of aiding the railroads in every possible way through cooperation in the freight shipments and coordination of the different interests involved. It was found that the method of talking over the situation confidentially brought out many points which would not have otherwise been disclosed at a private hearing."

## Handling Freight

New England Lines Can Care for More at Present

New England railroads can easily handle more freight at the present time according to a statement of Traffic Vice-President Benjamin Campbell of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at the hearing by the joint federal and state transportation commissioners yesterday on the petitions of seven New England railroads for increased passenger and freight rates. Mr. Campbell said that at the present time there is a lull in freight shipments from the West, due, he believed, to disarrangement of traffic in that part of the United States. He did not know how long the quiet spell would last, and he said it would not surprise him if more embargoes by the New Haven were found to be necessary within a few months.

The greater portion of the hearing was occupied in consideration of passenger rates in the New York and Boston districts of the New Haven system, and in the Boston suburban district on the Boston & Maine. Mr. Campbell said that the contract between the New Haven Railroad and the New York Central, which gives the former access into the Grand Central Station by paying a toll of one cent for each full fare passenger mile and 1/2 cent for commuters, was signed in 1848, and in his opinion it was favorable to the New Haven. The same toll is paid by the New Haven for entrance over the New York connecting railroad into the Pennsylvania Station in New York.

Charles Burt, general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine railroad, testified that ticket brokers along the road had annual incomes ranging from \$185 to \$3640.

The 12-trip ticket within the Boston suburban zones is one of the greatest problems of the Boston & Maine road, Mr. Burt said. He believed the ticket was sold at a discriminating rate and declared that Boston was the only city in the country where such a privilege was granted.

Mr. Burt said he would be glad to see the mileage books wiped out altogether, although in Vermont and New Hampshire statute provides for the compulsory sale of them. The increased rate proposed will net the road added revenue of \$300,000.

He said he favored the abolishing of mileage books and 12-trip tickets; and that he would be glad to see the mileage books wiped out altogether, although in Vermont and New Hampshire statute provides for the compulsory sale of them. The increased rate proposed will net the road added revenue of \$300,000.

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## WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

have a one-way ticket for 2 1/2 cents a mile; 60-trip, monthly ticket for commuters; 25-trip ticket for 2 1/2 cents a mile, and a party ticket. Such an arrangement would probably bring \$2,200,000 more revenue for the Boston & Maine.

## PREJUDGING CASE CHARGE IS DENIED

Chairman Macleod of Service Board Says He Has Said Nothing to Incite Protest

Emphatic denial of charges that he has prejudged the issues involved in fare advances on Massachusetts street railways, was made today by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the continued hearing on the six-cent fare case of the Bay State Street Railway. The chairman took some time to explain that the charges were based on a misinterpretation of the views he expressed in a public address before a group of street railway men.

Chairman Macleod said: "I never at any time nor at any place nor under any circumstances uttered anything which might be construed into meaning anything like what is imputed in the protest of yesterday." The chairman announced that he would give the remonstrants an opportunity this afternoon to explain their protest in detail.

Opposition to the proposed increase of fares on the Bay State Street Railway interurban lines took a new turn on Wednesday when officials of municipal governments of eight communities south of Boston lodged the protest in which they charged Chairman Macleod, with having prejudged the issue. The protest put these officials on record as complaining against the necessity of having to argue their case before the commission under such alleged conditions.

Chairman Macleod is reported to have stated, in addressing a group of street railway men recently, that the commission would be found ready to grant the increased revenue proposals of the roads of the State when their demands were placed before the commission.

The municipal officials who protested against such reported utterance represented Abington, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Randolph, Rockland, Whitman and Stoughton, communities served by the Bay State Street Railway system, which is now asking the commission to authorize a six-cent carfare on its interurban lines.

The protest of these communities also contained several recommendations which the remonstrants believe would go far to improve the condition of the railway, namely: "Less expensive and more efficient management; confidence in a management deserving confidence; accommodation of the public; such service as begets loyalty and encouragement and patronage; loyalty of employees; discipline of employees; strictest economy; regularity in running cars on time; prevention of unnecessary waste."

## BRAZIL'S MUNITIONS MISSION ARRIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A commission sent by the Government of Brazil to make a study of American munition factories during the next year or 18 months, with a view to enabling the South American republic to expand her ammunition manufacturing facilities, arrived in this city yesterday.

The members, eight army officers and one civilian, plan to go to Washington early next week to meet President Wilson.

A tour will be made of American cities where munitions are made. Offices for the commission will be opened in this city and the movements of the members will be largely directed by the Minister of War of Brazil.

## LA FOLLETTE CASE AGAIN POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The La Follette disloyalty hearing was again postponed today because eight of the 15 members of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee were absent. Senator La Follette notified the committee that his lawyer will be busy next week. This probably will force postponement of former Secretary of State Bryan's appearance before the committee next Tuesday.

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## WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

## ZIONIST CAMPAIGN IS TO BE EXTENDED

Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Roxbury Says That Prominent Jewish Opponents to the Plan Must Be Converted

Plans of extending the campaign of the Zionist Association of Greater Boston for increased membership were described, yesterday afternoon, by Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, who addressed the membership committee at luncheon at the Boston City Club. After calling attention of the members to a class of Jews who are opposing the campaign by declaring that the Zionist workers are representative of only one class of Jews, Rabbi Rubenovitz said that if this opposition is allowed to continue it may grow and prove to be a hindrance to future Zionist efforts. He said that representative men in this coterie must be converted and made workers among their own fellow believers.

He said that after all the Jews, whose names have been listed on cards placed in the hands of the canvassers, had been approached, that new and larger lists must be made out, so that all available Jews in Greater Boston might be gathered in. The movement must be made genuinely representative of the whole Jewish people, and this can be done only by an increase of the membership committee to a size which will make it possible to get canvassers into every part of the city. "Zionism is not a secondary thing in Jewish life," said Rabbi Rubenovitz, "for it is the leading movement among our people today." With the exception of a few so-called reformers the Jewish people are united and will work together for the establishment of Palestine as an independent state," he said.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Harry H. Levenson, chairman of the campaign committee, announced the receipt of a letter from Speaker Champ Clark, which he had sent to the Jewish Ministers Association, now holding its convention in New York City. In the letter, he said, Speaker Clark declared himself in favor of taking Palestine from the Turks and establishing there an independent Jewish state.

"I have always been in favor of taking Palestine away from the Turks, and am yet," reads a part of the letter. "It seems to me that it ought to be established as a separate state under the joint control of the great powers. I do not know enough about the geography, topography, climate, etc., of Palestine to know whether in proper hands it would be a self-sustaining state or not; but anyway I am in favor of giving it a trial."

It was decided to extend the campaign for an indefinite period. It was also decided to hold a special meeting of the board of directors of the Zion Association next Monday evening at the Ellysium Club, where a reorganization of the teams will be effected.

## WAR LOAN DIRECTOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lewis B. Franklin of New York, former president of the Investment Bankers' Association, has been appointed by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, as director of the war loan organization for the Treasury. He has been serving as a voluntary aide without compensation since the first Liberty Loan was issued and will continue on the same basis.

## ORPHANAGES MAKE APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Bickett has issued a statement giving indorsement of the appeal of the North Carolina Orphan Association for men and women of the State to give one day's income to the support of the orphanages of the State.



"Yale" Night Latches

As the only lock on a door, or as ideal reinforcement for a doubtful lock—there is real security and protection against intrusion in a "Yale" Cylinder Night Latch.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you the various kinds of "Yale" Night Latches—and be sure you see the trade-mark "Yale" on them.

Otherwise it won't be a "Yale."  
THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK, Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.



## PROHIBITION CALLED NEED TO WIN WAR

Massachusetts Missionaries Send  
Congress Resolution After  
Speaker Calls Liquor Traffic  
'Aggressive National Liability'

Traffic in intoxicating liquors is an "aggressive national liability" and as such must be abolished in order to win the war and make democracy super-efficient declared Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and chairman of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, addressing a mass meeting of Massachusetts missionary societies in Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon. "The United States will not be as efficient as she must be to win the war until national prohibition has been established. Every hour of delay is a postponement of victory."

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting and sent to the congress: "In the interests of material and moral efficiency, to conserve our natural resources and to bring every department of Government and war to the maximum of effectiveness, we, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully and earnestly urge the immediate passage of the resolution providing for submission to the legislatures of the states the question of national constitutional prohibition."

George W. Coleman closed the meeting by asking all present to communicate with the Massachusetts congressmen and urge the action endorsed by the meeting. Bishop Edwin Hughes urged national war prohibition, also.

Before the meeting ended many in the audience sent telegrams to their congressmen reading: "We urge your vote for the federal amendment in favor of national prohibition."

In opening his address, Mr. Poling reviewed the motives which impelled the United States to enter the war and urged efficient patriotism as one of the best ways of bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion. Everything must be measured by its ability to serve and all liabilities must be done away with to insure success, he said.

"The liquor traffic," Mr. Poling continued, "is a liability because it is our greatest waste of foodstuffs. Before the distillation of whiskey was prohibited, we were every day turning into whiskey enough grain to manufacture 11,000,000 one-pound loaves of bread, and at present we are wasting more food stuff in the brewing of beer than we ever wasted in the distilling of whiskey. Dr. Irving Fisher, chairman of the sub-committee on alcohol of the National Council of Defense, is authority for the statement that in the year ending June 30, 1916, the brewers used 3,556,103,596 pounds of foodstuffs, and that this was nearly twice as much foodstuff as the distillers used for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes in the same period."

"The United States in achieving war prohibition for herself will go far toward achieving war prohibition for the world," he added, "that the men in the army and navy are living a life morally above the plane of civilian life, a great deal due to the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to men in uniform. Mr. Poling calls such a distinction as allowing liquor to civilians and taking it away from the fighters an "undemocratic distinction." He urges that the prohibition law be made to apply to all. "We are all part of the national army. If it is important for the man who sights a gun above the trench to have a mind clear of alcohol, it is quite as important for the man who makes the powder that goes into the gun to have a mind clear of alcohol." The men in the shops should be protected from the liquor traffic as much as the men in the fighting forces, he said.

"At every point the liquor traffic is today making for inefficiency. At the meeting of the National Coal Operators at Pittsburgh on Oct. 22, President Wilson was petitioned to declare prohibition within five miles of all coal mines. It is stated that we would mine 33 1-3 per cent more coal today if drink were gotten out of the reach of coal miners. Congressman Randall of California declares that prohibition West Virginia produces in corresponding areas 25 per cent more coal than wet Pennsylvania."

## SIR CHARLES MONRO'S DISPATCH PUBLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—General Sir Charles Monro's dispatch, as Commander-in-Chief in India, on military operations in the Indian empire, from March 10, 1916, to March 31, 1917, has been published. It is dated July 29, and deals with operations in many theaters, including Aden, South and Southeast Persia, and the northwest frontier. The now well-known German intrigues in Persia necessitated military operations. In Aden, the object was to prevent the Turks, withdrawing to Yemen and menacing the position of the Shereef of Mecca. Regarding these latter operations Sir Charles Monro says: "During the period under review our forces have been in occupation of the Shaikh Othman-imad line covering Aden, and facing the Turkish forces in Lahel and southeast of that place. Throughout the year our troops have been in constant contact with the enemy, engaging in numerous outpost and patrol skirmishes."

"The Turks made only one attempt to assume the offensive. On March 16, 1916, they attacked Lahel in force. The enemy was beaten off without difficulty and withdrew, followed up by the garrison and by the movable column from Shaikh Othman."

"An attack was made on the Turk-

ish posts at Jabir and Mahat on Dec. 7, 1916, in which the enemy casualties were estimated at 200. The action is reported to have had a demoralizing effect on the Turkish Arab auxiliaries, and to have produced the intended result, viz., preventing the withdrawal toward the Yemen of Turkish troops from Lahel. In maintaining the active defense of Aden during this period, the assistance and cooperation of the royal navy, which has been readily afforded at all times, has been invaluable."

Sir Percy Sykes' march with 500 men from Bandar Abbas to Isfahan, where the Russians were, and subsequently to Shiraz, is described; the object being to help the Persian Government to restore and maintain order, by raising a Persian force under British officers. The force was in process of formation in March last. After the arrival of the mission in Shiraz a rising broke out in Kazerun on Dec. 17. A detachment sent out from Shiraz met with strong resistance at the Pir-i-Zan Pass and withdrew.

In Eastern Persia the activity of German agents made necessary the maintenance of a small force in conjunction with the Russians. Brig-Gen. R. E. Dyer and Brig-Gen. C. O. Tanner carried out punitive operations to check the raids on lines of communication by tribesmen in Persian Baluchistan. The Damanis tribe, which had given most trouble, eventually submitted.

The intrigue of German agents, having disturbed the Mekran (Persian Baluchistan) border, a political mission under Major Keyes, of the political department, left Gwadar under military escort in April, 1916, traversed Persian Baluchistan to Khwash, and returned to Chahbar on Feb. 2, 1917. The results of this march were apparently very satisfactory.

An escort with Lieut.-Col. A. B. Dew, the political agent, Kalat, was sent to restore order among some Jhalawan tribes of the Kalat State who were terrorizing the country. The services rendered by Colonel Dew and by Lieut.-Col. C. L. Carter, who commanded the escort, are specially mentioned, the operations having been skillfully carried out under trying conditions.

Except on the Mohmand border, the dispatch says, dealing with the northwest frontier, where the attitude of the tribes necessitated the mobilization of the Peshawar and a portion of the second division, and an attack on Sarwakal by the Mahsuds in March, 1917, the activity of troops on the frontier has been confined to dealing with trans-border raids. These, however, especially on the Derajat border, have been almost incessant, and have entailed considerable activity on the troops guarding the frontier. As to the Mohmands, a force under Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Campbell attacked and completely broke up an enemy lashkar estimated at 6000, in November last year. Major-General Campbell commends the effectiveness and efficiency of the armored-car unit, and the action of the aeroplanes of the Squadron R. F. C. in cooperation with artillery. Col. Sir George Ross Keppel is also mentioned as having rendered most valuable advice and assistance.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE EXPENSE

Republican campaign expenses in the recent state election were the smallest in several years, according to returns filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by Francis R. Bangs, on behalf of the Republican State Committee. The expenses aggregated \$31,793.82, the return set forth. In 1913 there was a smaller expenditure by the state committee, but former Congressman A. P. Gardner, as candidate for Governor, conducted a campaign which made the expenses of the Republican organization greater than this year's expenses.

Those who contributed more than \$100 are as follows: Calvin Coolidge and John W. Weeks each \$1000; W. Murray Crane, \$900; Galen L. Stone, \$800; Henry Cabot Lodge, \$750; F. W. Stearns, \$600; George A. Draper, Charles E. Hatfield, Louis K. Liggett, Samuel W. McCall and William M. Wood each \$500; David P. Kimball, \$350; Daniel G. Wing, \$300; Edwin F. Atkins, F. C. Crane, Henry C. Attwell, Albert C. Burrage, George von L. Meyer, Lewis Parkhurst, Edwin S. Webster and Zenas Crane each \$250; Horace G. Allen, William M. Flanders, William F. Garcelon, Henry Hornblower, J. Lovell Johnson, N. W. Jordan, Seward W. Jones, Eben S. B. Keith, A. P. Langtry, Charles C. Peirce, Charles H. Ramsay, John L. Saltonstall, Edward A. Thurston, William Whitman and H. T. Whitin each \$200; Frederick Ayer and Charles L. Burrill each \$175; Andrew Adie and Henry N. Sweet each \$150; Horace A. Keith, \$140; Everett E. Stone, \$125.

## CONTRACTS UNDISTURBED

Contracts for future delivery of corn, oats, and barley, which were made before Nov. 15, are not to be disturbed unless specifically ordered by the United States Food Administration, according to a telegram received today by Frank J. Ludwig, of the grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from J. J. Stream, chairman of the Food Administration, at Washington. The telegram indicated that no general cancellation of contracts for coarse grains is contemplated.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO LEAVE

Passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress is the chief business to be discussed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at its annual convention to be held in Washington Dec. 11-14 and the members are strongly of the opinion that it will go through. Massachusetts is to send 50 delegates headed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the state organization. Most of them will start Monday, stopping off for a few hours in New York.

## NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CLAIMS PRESENTED

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper Sends  
Out Letter Telling Purpose  
of Association in Regard to  
Obtaining Federal Amendment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, chairman of the department of editorial correspondence of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., has sent out a letter presenting the claims of the National Suffrage Association for a federal amendment to the Constitution. The letter reads in part as follows:

"The National Suffrage Association was organized in 1889 by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other leaders for the express purpose of securing such an amendment. It has never deviated from its object and its representatives have appeared before every Congress since the date to urge their claims. They soon learned that Congress would not act until pressure could be brought to bear from states which had made the experiment, therefore they began campaigns for amending state constitutions, which have been continued up to the present time.

"Women should not be compelled to go on for years bearing the heavy burden of these state campaigns. In a number of states the constitutions are so worded that they cannot be amended and in various others new ones can be made only at intervals of many years. In some of them only one amendment can be submitted at a time and in still others one cannot be resubmitted until five years have elapsed.

"If the position is taken that three-fourths of the state legislatures shall not enforce their will on the other one-fourth, then it must be accepted that the Federal Constitution never shall be amended. Those who maintain the State's right to determine its own electorate declare in fact that the men of the State shall decide who shall vote and may hold the women forever in a disfranchised condition if they choose to do so.

"It is generally conceded that universal woman suffrage is inevitable. Why insist on the state-by-state method, which will make it impossible during the present generation, when a federal amendment would end the contest within a comparatively few years? After it has been submitted by two-thirds of each House of Congress it must then be accepted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Their members can be elected on this issue and the men of the State will have an opportunity to direct how they shall vote. Should it be adopted each State will still be entirely free to make its own requirements for voting, except that it shall not disqualify solely on account of sex.

"A federal amendment offers the easiest, the speediest and the most dignified method for obtaining the suffrage. The women of all the states are joining in this movement for action by Congress."

## ITALIAN PRESS ON ITALIAN REVERSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—The realization of the extent of the Italian reverses and the news that the enemy are on Italian soil have drawn a chorus of asseverations from the press that the country is calm and united and that the people will do all that is required of them. On all hands it is said that the country is more united than ever, and if the enemy expected a different result he has once more made a miscalculation.

A leading article in the Corriere della Sera begins by saying that every section of the press is saying with one voice that the moment has come when all must remember only that they are Italian. This is not merely a proposition to which assent is given, but the expression of a general point of view and of a feeling arising from mingled grief and pride. At the same time it must be understood that practical effect must be given to this postulate without loss of time and without any mental reservations. Resistance is possible only on this condition. The resistance of the army, made up of citizen soldiers and listening eagerly for the voice of the country, is involved in it. They might expect, it continued, that before long their soldiers would turn the tide if the confidence of the troops that, behind them, the whole nation was ready and determined to carry out its own less arduous duty, was not diminished. The writer says that the eyes of the whole world, enemy, friends, and neutrals, are upon them today. The whole world is waiting to sum them up and perhaps to assign them their future position, independently, let it be understood, of the military situation. A great military success concealed the nation behind the army, but a serious failure has shown it up, brought it into view, and exposed it to the curiosity of the spectators, at a time when the whole world is an amphitheater and, in a certain sense, a tribunal.

The Popolo d'Italia says that they must wait with calmness and patience; that is the order of the day. Italy is in these days affording a splendid spectacle of calmness and discipline. The clerical Corriere d'Italia says that they must have confidence in their allies, who at length understand the importance of the Italian front, and in the courage of their soldiers. The same paper states that the blow is having an effect exactly opposite to that hoped for by the Central Empires and is consolidating internal resistance. The Giornale d'Italia declares that Germany is united with Austria-Hungary in an attempt to obtain peace before the winter by crushing Italy and so seriously diminishing the resistance power of the Entente. The re-

capture of part of the territory taken from them and the occupation of Italian soil may bring some satisfaction to Austrian military pride, which has been continually humiliated by the Italians for 2½ years, but it will not solve the question of peace which prompts the action of the German High Command, because it is well known to them that the people of the Central Empires cannot endure a state of war much longer. Resistance is therefore the task of the Italians both for military and political reasons. As far as military matters go they must prevent the enemy from obtaining decisive results, and preserve their own fighting capacity and their forces, while politically they must repulse the menace of the day as well as flattering hopes for the morrow. Italy will not give way and will remain in full fraternal unity with her allies, knowing well that in such unity and in the prolongation of resistance into 1918 lies the certainty of victory. On their part, the Allies will undoubtedly give proofs of their unity with Italy, rendering assistance to her as it is logical and needful that they should, in view of the character of the offensive by which the Central Empires are trying to strike at the Entente through Italy. Meanwhile the country is setting an admirable example of calmness and firmness. The patriotism of the people is unshaken, and the sense of the danger that ever united for the defense of the country against the invaders. The Messagero says that their country will manifest the same inflexible resistance and the same undaunted faith as that shown by France under misfortune.

## MUSIC

### Miss Danforth's Recital

Miss Pauline Danforth, pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Dec. 5. The program: Rhapsody, op. 11, No. 3, Dohnányi; polonaise (C sharp minor), étude (F minor) and mazurka (op. 6, No. 1), Chopin; prélude, "La puerta del Viento" and "L'île joyeuse," Debussy; sonata, op. 57, No. 3, MacDowell; "Ondine," Ravel; romance élégiaque, Gebhard; nocturne, Platt; Hungarian rhapsody, No. 15, Liszt.

Miss Danforth deserves high praise for her success in presenting the thought of MacDowell, a composer whom all Boston pianists should be able to interpret with authority, but whom few of them, counting even those who have had large experience as public performers, understand more than superficially. She deserves praise in particular for being able to take the least played of the four MacDowell sonatas, the one bearing the designation No. 3, "Norse," and giving it a study which thoroughly illustrates the composer's style and completely expresses his ideas. She merits, for having set this work before her hearers as she did, the praise not merely of being an accomplished MacDowell student, but of being, as well, a MacDowell interpreter, to be listened to with respect.

The majority of artists who undertake interpretation of the "Tragic," the "Eroica," the "Keltic" or the "Norse" sonata, seem to think of the composer as an interesting American who, by dint of hard study of Beethoven and Chopin, and by force of deep meditation upon the keyboard, managed to produce something that is really not so bad, and that can be put on a program with the "Waldstein" sonata, or the G minor ballade, and not altogether spoil things.

But the artist of Wednesday afternoon regards the matter differently. She is new to the profession of recital-giving, and has not acquired, by much appearance before conservative audiences, traditional habits of judgment. She knows that MacDowell as a writer for the piano was as independent of his forerunners as it is possible for a writer to be, and that, far from being but a reader of Beethoven and Chopin formulas, he was individual in his methods and original, moreover, in his message.

Few pianists get at the fundamental fact about MacDowell's style that it is harmonic, and that his phraseology is based on successions of chords. Most of them, conceiving his music in linear terms, try to show him as a developer of themes, after the manner of Beethoven, or else try to show him as a contriver of decorative melody, after the manner of Chopin. The pianist of this occasion, taking a correct view, showed him as one who worked out formalities of light and shade and perspective through effects of note combination, and who obtained contrast of mood and climax of feeling through concord and clash of sounds.

The outcome was that the new artist played the "Norse" sonata with extraordinary continuity and with rare power. To do this was record enough for a beginner. Merely well-intended readings of pieces by Dohnányi, Chopin, Debussy and Ravel, and merely friendly expositions of pieces by two Boston composers of the present, Mr. Gebhard and Mr. Platt, were offset by the main achievement.

## SWISS NEUTRALITY TO BE RESPECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government has sent to Switzerland a message pledging itself to respect Swiss neutrality. The occasion for this was not made clear by the State Department other than by the statement that it is in line with the action taken by other governments. It was recalled, however, that Germany had recently spread word that when its full force had reached the west front, it was the purpose of the United States to overrun Switzerland.

## BROOKLYN WOMAN GETS OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Miss Helen P. McCormick has been appointed a deputy assistant district attorney. She is the first of Brooklyn's newly enfranchised women to be named for public office. At a salary of between \$2000 and \$3000 a year she will make a specialty of handling women's cases.

## RUMANIANS BLAME THE FORMER TZAR

Defeat by Germany Is Said to  
Have Been Due to Duplicity  
—Army Said Now to Be  
Well Supplied With Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Encouraging reports of a reorganized Rumanian army, strengthened largely by American help and reinforced by a great number of French artillery officers, are brought by Lieut. A. S. Popesco of the Rumanian Army, just arrived from Vladivostok. He is en route to France to join the French Aviation Corps, for instruction in the latest developments in air craft, with a view to use in organizing a Rumanian aviation corps at a later date. Lieutenant Popesco describes the scene which he witnessed in the Rumanian Parliament on the reception of the American Military Commission, with its good tidings of further aid from this country.

"American will join the Allies with 10,000 aeroplanes, thousands of ships, millions of men, and billions of dollars. Therefore, have courage, and hold on!" This good news, he says, caused wild enthusiasm in the Parliament.

Convincing evidence, Lieutenant Popesco asserted, is now held by the Rumanian Government that Germany's defeat of the Rumanians, followed by the occupation of half their territory, was made possible by the treachery of the imperial government of Russia. Presumably due to the plottings of pro-German ministers in the Tzar's administration, a secret agreement was made with Germany whereby Russia was to receive the north half of Rumania at the end of the war, and Austria the southwestern part of that country, while the Province of Dobruja should go to Bulgaria. The Tzar, it is alleged, was a party to this agreement, although it is not asserted that it received his formal signature.

Because of the treacherous understanding, Russia's army failed to assist Rumania with any vigor, and supplies demanded by the Russian commanders in order that they might support the army of their Rumanian ally were held up under instructions from Petrograd.

The Rumanians are now well supplied with guns and other munitions, according to Lieutenant Popesco, and to break their line it would be necessary for the Austro-Germans to double their forces on the Rumanian front, which now totals 12 divisions.

## WOMEN'S PAPERS IN OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In an article entitled "The Woman's Press Overseas," which is published in Votes for Women, Miss Harriet Newcomb, hon. secretary of the British Dominions Women Suffrage Union, gives an interesting description of the chief women's papers published in the dominions. A brief account of the women's papers published in the dominions overseas may, she explains, be of interest, as the future of the woman's press is intimately connected with the future of the enfranchised woman and her part in the coming reconstruction of society.

In Britain, she writes, the contrast between the magnitude of the subjects with which each of our suffrage papers deals, and the limited circulation of all put together, must strike every thinking person. The women's papers overseas are not in a very much happier condition. Most of them either belong to a political party or to the temperance cause. The organs of the latter, e. g., The White Ribbon of New Zealand, are generally conducted by a most enlightened spirit and cover a wide range of social reforms, but circulation is naturally limited to the supporters of the underlying idea. The only paper which has any claim to be called a newspaper is The Woman Voter, the organ of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, Australia (non-party), an ably conducted weekly, from which the best idea can be gained of Australian women's work for political and social reform. But as the views of the editor are as pronounced as at present, they are unpopular, not only is the circulation limited, but the paper cannot be said to represent Australian thought generally. The Woman's Voice, of New South Wales, and The Woman, of Victoria, are similar, somewhat limited in influence to the circles of the Liberal Party. Western Women, of Perth, Western Australia, though not strictly political, gives from time to time good accounts of the political activities of women in that progressive State. South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania have no woman's paper. The need for a federal woman's paper (non-party) is keenly felt, and plans for the establishment of one have been discussed; but the war has hindered realization for the present.

In South Africa The Woman's Outlook is the organ of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa; but it is by no means confined to that society. From this excellent little monthly one can gain information regarding all suffrage activities and women's work for municipal and social reform in every part of Africa, and also in those parts of Africa still dependent on the Crown. Canada possesses, in The Woman's Century, a monthly paper which may give a lead to the women's press in the other dominions. Miss Newcomb continues. It aims to be the organ of every woman's society, founded for serious work, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and it has a subeditor for almost every page. When it started, suffragist and anti-suffragist faced each other monthly, on opposite pages. It has been interesting to watch the gradual extinction of the latter. It is invaluable to any one outside Canada who desires to watch all the streams

of thought and activity among the women of that dominion.

In every one of the dominions, says Miss Newcomb, the chief newspapers, both daily and weekly, have a "Woman's Page" (or pages), under the care of an able and experienced woman. Too frequently, however, she is not free to admit and edit the material she most desires. Consequently, with a few exceptions these "pages" have not kept pace with the woman's movement. There is certainly no such slavery to the man-made fashion world as still degrades many British papers, but in other respects these "Women's Pages" are distinctly behind the times. It is for this reason that the demand through the difficulties of the great New Zealand weekly, The Canterbury Times, is so much to be regretted. The directors of this paper having chosen as their colleague the foremost woman of letters in New Zealand (Miss Jessie Mackay), had the wisdom to leave her practically free. As a result the Woman's Department reached a remarkable level of excellence.

Every great movement, continues Miss Newcomb, every political or social reform, was commenced by women, and criticism from a woman's point of view. Readers, both men and women, were kept in touch with all that made for progress in the world. Intensely patriotic, intensely feminine, and seeing the movement in this broader light of relation to the whole world of thought and action, Miss Mackay devoted her main energies to the advancement of the cause of women and children. British suffragists cannot forget with what insight, justice and sympathy the story of their struggle was chronicled in this paper during years when misunderstanding was so easy and misrepresentation almost universal.

## COTTON MEN PLAN PROGRAM FOR 1918

Two Important Meetings of the  
Trade Are Announced—Con-  
ference in Boston Soon

Preliminary plans for two important meetings are announced by The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for the new year. The first will be a conference on "War Problems in the Textile Industry," to be held in Boston on Jan. 18. The second will be the annual meeting of the association, held in the past in this city, but transferred for the new year to New York. It will be held May 1, 2 and 3, at the Hotel Biltmore.

Representatives of all branches of industry in New England will be invited to participate in the conference on Jan. 18, to be held at the Coppley Plaza Hotel, as the subjects scheduled for discussion are moot questions at the present time in all industries. The leading speakers will be Dr. Frederic J. Cotton, Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the State Immigration Board of Massachusetts, and Dudley M. Holman, formerly of the State Industrial Board. The conference will close with a dinner at which Colonel Roosevelt has been invited to be the principal speaker.

The spring meeting of the association will be a "Win-the-War" affair. Russell B. Lowe, one of the vice-presidents of the association, is chairman of the general committee on arrangements which plans to make the scope of the meeting more varied and significant than in other years. Speakers of national prominence in the prosecution of the war will attend, and the selling houses of New York and Boston will be invited to get their buyers in town for the occasion, thereby enabling manufacturer and consumer to come into personal and friendly contact with one another. The subjects for discussion will be the great questions faced in carrying on industries during the war to the benefit of the country, along with adequate preparation for the conditions which will prevail when peace returns. The meeting promises to be in many ways the most noteworthy and important in the history of the association.

## INCENTIVE NEED FOR SEAFARING CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Congressman Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in urging support of the extension of the work of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, an organization started in the spring of 1916 for the training of boys for a life at sea, says in connection with the government shipbuilding program:

"While we are building these ships, the seafaring instinct must be developed among our young men. A career at sea must be made more attractive. It offers little incentive to the youth of the country at present. The romance appeals to him at the outset, but 24 hours in service and romance disappears. The treatment he receives would discourage any self-respecting man of intelligence. "There must be something toward which he can work, a way provided by which a seaman must not always be a seaman, but can win promotion by his own efforts. I know several captains of vessels of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons in transatlantic trade who are paid only slightly better than \$2500 a year. Such wages, especially under the present conditions provided, cannot compete with those to be obtained on shore."

## FLAGS FOR NEGRO CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Negro North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted a resolution ordering that a United States flag be placed in every church in the conference. The conference has raised \$100 for the proposed national temperance building in Washington, D. C.

## BIRD PROTECTION ENTHUSIASM GROWS

Increased Membership of Audu-  
bon Societies and Financial  
Support Encourage Hope for  
Larger Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The membership of the National Association of Audubon Societies has increased 33 1-3 per cent during the last year, according to a report made at the annual meeting held recently in this city. The growth of the society and the financial support it has received have encouraged its secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, to propose a campaign for funds with which to build a permanent headquarters here. The increase in membership is thought to have been brought about by the increased economic value of birds and the study of their economic uses caused by the European war.

"At the close of our year," says Mr. Pearson's report, "it is with much pleasure we announce that in not a single line of our endeavors has it been necessary for us to curtail during the last 12 months. This fact demonstrates clearly the seriousness with which the supporters of the Audubon movement regard the value of saving the wild life of the country."

The National Association of Audubon Societies, with which are affiliated 134 organizations throughout the United States, has been devoting special attention to the protection of birds which help conserve crops by destroying weed seeds, rodent pests and injurious insects. This, in no small measure, is regarded as the reason for the movement being joined by so many influential persons who have been impressed by this service in behalf of the American people.

Among those who have recently become connected with the National Association are Gen. Coleman D. Pont, who was enrolled as a patron, and such life members as Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Mr. William Rockefeller, George Pratt, Washington A. Rockwell, Victor F. Lawson, Richard M. Hoot, Mrs. Clarkson Cowell, Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, William Colgate, Miss Eleanor deGraft Cuyler, Charles H. Strong and Mrs. William Borden.

During the year the association has enrolled one patron and 111 life members. The sustaining membership has increased from 3024 to 4030.

"The development of our organizations," says Mr. Pearson, "has now reached such a phase that our activities ought to be focused in a national headquarters, a great clearing house for the exchange of ideas. Our present facilities provide only for our clerical force. We should have a building in which those interested in the protection of the wild life could meet and discuss the problems of conservation which daily confront us. There is, therefore, an imperative need for a structure where the members of our field may gather and from which our efforts may radiate to all parts of the world."

It is proposed also that a great library on conservation be founded; that there be established a museum where all the birds of the world used for the millinery trade could be shown; and that there also be displays of shrubs and trees that produce fruits and berries which may be planted in sanctuaries or about homes to provide food for birds.

An important feature of the association's work is the guarding of colonies of aquatic fowl. It is estimated that 40 species including gulls, skimmers, terns, egrets, herons, pelicans, elder ducks, Florida ducks, limpkins and puffers have thus been protected. Many small birds and various migratory shore birds also found protection in these guarded areas.

An important new development of the work of the association is the Saturday morning bird-walk, which starts at 8 o'clock from the music stand at the head of the Mall, Central Park, New York City, weather permitting. The leader of this weekly expedition is Walt F. McMahon, of the headquarters staff. The object of the Saturday walks is to demonstrate that in the very center of a realm of towering buildings there is a wild life as interesting as that of the distant thickets and forests. The lecturer, in his addresses, is able to impress many lessons concerning the economic uses of birds. This work will undoubtedly extend to other cities.

The association has formed in the last year in Canada and the United States 11,935 Junior Audubon Clubs, with a total membership of 261,654 paid members among the school children of the nation, an increase of 50,000 over 1916. This work, as heretofore, has been financed to the extent of \$5000 by Mrs. Russell Sage, and of \$20,000 from an anonymous benefactor of the birds, who has contributed in all \$94,000 to the society.

The educational work of the national association has been extended in many other directions through field agents, lecturers, summer schools, extension, and by the distribution of large quantities of literature. In every branch there has been manifested a growing interest in this important enterprise, which has done so much for the protection of the birds and animals of field and forest.

## DRY PETITIONS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Union labor is being urged by Chicago Labor News to refuse to sign the dry Chicago petitions now being circulated for a local option election next spring. The labor paper argues that the cutting off of the saloon licenses, 5000 of them at \$1000 each, would bankrupt the city.



EXPLOSIVES FOUND  
NEAR SHIP PLANTFederal Agents at Seattle En-  
deavoring to Find Clew—En-  
tire Water Front to Be Placed  
in the Federal Barred ZoneSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The discovery of a 100-pound box of nitro-glycerin and chlorine near the Duthie shipbuilding plant on Harbor Island will lead to an extended investigation by United States agents. The box was unearthed by a contractor plowing the ground, and was brought by him to the Federal building in this city. The box is marked with almost obliterated Russian letters. It was hidden a foot underground.

Federal agents give several possible explanations of the find. The location is near the place where the barge loaded with dynamite for Russia was moored which was blown up on May 13, 1915. Agents say that this may be a plot unearthed to blow up the Duthie plant, or that the Italian anarchists arrested last week may own the explosives.

The entire water front of Seattle, including the Lake Washington Canal and Lake Union wharves, will be made a barred zone this week by an order of United States District Attorney Clay Allen, following the President's recent proclamation. Forty Seattle wharves will be affected by the order, and the wharves of Tacoma also.

The registration of aliens in the near future will bring 5000 in this district. Capt. Franz Helfer, former master of the interned German liner Saxonia, seized last spring by the Government, has been arrested by Federal officials and confined in a United States detention station, as he is a former officer of the Austrian Navy.

## Guests of Dallas

City Gives Banquet to Senators Shep-  
pard and CulbersonSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The German mask of hypocrisy was removed, the administration of Woodrow Wilson was given unreserved indorsement, and Americans were urged to deeds of patriotism in the speeches of the senators and congressmen from five states who were guests of the city of Dallas at a banquet tendered Senators Morris Sheppard and Charles A. Culberson. Senator Sheppard was the main speaker. "It is our duty as loyal American citizens to repress traitors and treason wherever they lift their heads," he declared. And turning to Congressman Hutton W. Summers and other Texas members of Congress, he added: "It is our duty as members of the American Congress to assist in stamping it out there, too. If, after what the German Imperial Government had done, Woodrow Wilson had not urged that the United States declare war on Germany, he ought to have resigned his seat as President and given it to La Follette. That gentleman is now under investigation by the United States Senate. I occupy a somewhat judicial position relative to this case, in that I will have to vote upon it very soon. However, I will say this to you: If it is proved to be true that he has said or done one-tenth of the things he is reported to have said or done, I shall vote that the place which knew him once shall know him no more."

## The Milwaukee Leader

Arthur Brisbane Holds Stock in Social-  
ist Organ Barred From MailsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In a statement of ownership, it appears that Arthur Brisbane, for years an editorial writer on the Hearst newspapers, as well as the Arthur Brisbane fund, holds stock in the company publishing The Milwaukee Leader, a Socialist organ, which was barred from the mails by order of the Postmaster-General, and which is now fighting in the courts at Washington to have its second-class mailing privilege restored. Other stockholders are the Milwaukee County Socialist central committee, Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Victor Berger, Sheffield Special Agent, Chicago, E. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., and the James R. Howe estate. Among bond and mortgage holders are the Jewish Daily Forward, New York City, and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Cincinnati. At present, the case of the Leader is under advisement by Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, who will decide whether the Leader is to be barred permanently. The Leader has, for the time at least, dropped its out-of-town circulation, and is making no effort to send out papers even by express, according to its managing editor. It was hit hard in local advertising because, when it was branded as disloyal by the Government, some of its largest advertisers refused to buy space.

The Social-Democratic Publishing Company is sending out appeals to Socialists over the country for contributions to a "press defense fund," the purpose of which is to tide the paper over its difficulties and to save its plant. Leader bonds are being offered at \$5 each.

The Leader was not barred from the mails until it had had ample warning from members within the Socialist party, and even within its own management, that its course was disloyal and would result in trouble. However, this did not deter its editor, Victor L. Berger, who is Austrian born, with strong German sympathies and

thought, from writing editorials denouncing the course of the United States in the war. The following assertions were published in May of this year:

"Those who oppose the war are the true, genuine Americans. They are the true, genuine Americans because they are working for the best interests of the American people." On Sept. 14, the Leader published in its editorial page: "Democracy has nothing to do with this war—unless Morgan, Balfour and King George are fighting for the world's democracy. This world war is an imperialistic war."

Another editorial in the Leader said: "The war aims have to look around for some high ideal upon which they can seize and falsely claim that they are fighting for it. So they have made the lying claim that they are fighting for the advancement of democracy. Thus far, the people of the United States, fortunately, are not falling for this lie very readily. The people, in spite of the fact that this falsehood is daily dinned into their ears by the jingo press, are still overwhelmingly opposed to the war. They still smell the dollar in it."

It was while he was penning such editorials, so it is reported, that Victor L. Berger was warned repeatedly by his associates that he could not expect to continue this sort of thing indefinitely.

## Mrs. O'Hare on Trial

St. Louis Socialist Faces Sedition  
Charge at BismarckSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Kate Richards O'Hare, St. Louis Socialist lecturer and author, was placed on trial before Judge Wade of Iowa in the United States District Court here on Wednesday, on a charge of sedition growing out of alleged utterances in an address delivered at Bowman last spring, in which she is claimed to have referred slightly to the mothers of United States soldiers. Mrs. O'Hare was indicted for sedition by the federal grand jury at Fargo in July, on the ground that her remarks were intended to restrain or interfere with recruiting for the United States Army.

Charges were filed in the United States Senate last July against Lillian B. Totten, postmistress at Bowman, who entertained Mrs. O'Hare during her stay in Bowman. Efforts to remove Mrs. Totten or to indict her failed. Mrs. Totten is the wife of Judge E. B. Totten, a North Dakota non-partisan.

## German Hindu Plots

Three Conspirators on Trial in Fed-  
eral Court Change Plea to GuiltySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, former military attaché of the German consulate here, George Roedick, former German consul at Honolulu, and H. A. Schroeder, secretary of the consulate under Roedick, charged, together with other defendants including Americans, Hindus and Germans, with complicity in the so-called German-Hindu plots, whereby it is alleged that the conspirators sought to set on foot a military expedition for overthrowing British rule in India, who are now on trial in the federal court here, changed their plea of not guilty to guilty. Von Brincken comes up for sentence on Dec. 10, and Roedick and Schroeder on the 15th.

Thus far in the trial three Hindus, Sukumar Chatterji, Kumod Mukharji and Shiv Kapur, have testified regarding the activity of Hindu revolutionists in Shanghai, Manila, Batavia and Siam and have said that they were assisted, partly directed and furnished funds by Germans.

Ernest Douwes Dekker, a Dutchman, who was banished from Java for political agitation, also began his testimony by saying that in 1914 he went to Zurich and Geneva, Switzerland, where he met Indian members of the Berlin Indian committee.

## Orchestra Discharges Aliens

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Eight musi-  
cians of the Philadelphia Orchestra  
have been dropped from that organiza-  
tion, the reason being that they are  
of German or Austrian birth, and  
having not been naturalized are con-  
sidered enemy aliens. A few of them  
had first papers, but this was not suf-  
ficient to keep them as members of the  
orchestra. The action taken was based  
on the President's proclamation, which  
made it impossible to retain them and  
carry out the program for the season.

## Detroit Pro-German Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—That a concerted attempt is being made by pro-Germans to wreck Detroit munitions plants is the belief of local police. One hundred sticks of dynamite and a quart of nitro-glycerine were found near the Woodward Avenue railroad crossing, within a short distance of one of the Studebaker plants. Two men are said to have dropped the bag containing the explosives when a watchman approached. Two days before a bomb was found on the Michigan Central railroad tracks. State troops are doing guard duty.

## VICEROY IN CALGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in this city in the course of his western tour on Saturday. The Duke was given a civic welcome in the shape of a formal address and a public luncheon, which was followed by a review of the military forces stationed here. The Governor-General who bought the first Victory bond in Ottawa last month, bought the last bond of the Southern Alberta campaign at midnight on Saturday.

HOOVER REVOKES  
DEALER'S LICENSEWashington Firm Penalized for  
Alleged Unjustified Refusal to  
Accept a Consignment of  
Potatoes—Warning to OthersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the powers conferred by the Food Control Act, the United States Food Administration has given a definite answer to the wholesale handlers of the foodstuffs who have been in the habit of unjustifiably refusing shipments consigned to them, thereby being responsible for a great waste of food. The form of the answer has been the revocation of the license of Morris Singer & Co., in Washington, for the reason that they rejected two carloads of potatoes consigned to them and permitted them to deteriorate.

The dealers thus penalized will not be permitted to handle for sale any foodstuffs subject to license after Dec. 8, and they have been warned that any violation of this prohibition will make them liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or two years' imprisonment, or both, as provided in the recent ruling.

The present instance is the first where the Food Administration has found it necessary to use its power to revoke licenses, and the case may be considered as a warning to other dealers. The unjustifiable refusal of shipments on the part of the consignees has been for many years a problem of the perishable branches of the food business. It has been a common practice for a dealer to order a consignment from a shipper or farmer and if, when the shipment arrived, the market for the product had declined, the consignee would take advantage of the situation to reject it, thus placing the shipper at a tremendous disadvantage. The shipper's choice was to go to the endless bother of a lawsuit, with the difficulty of obtaining proper witnesses and taking his chances on a local jury, or to make a compromise with the consignee, always to the latter's advantage. A further result of this procedure has been congestions in the railroad yards and delay in car movements. Those interested look to the Food Administration to put an end to this practice under the licensing system and by the powers conferred upon it by the Food Control Act which provides against waste of foodstuffs.

UNION MEN ASK  
FOR INTERVENTIONFederal Action Urged to End  
Twin City Strike—Governor  
Blames I. W. W. and EnemiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Advices from Washington, received on Wednesday night, said that Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had laid before President Wilson all the facts connected with the lockout of employees of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which threatens a sympathetic strike of all the other trades in the Twin Cities. It is expected that Federal mediation will end the trouble, for the labor men refuse to accept any plan of arbitration with which the Public Safety Commission has anything to do.

A mass meeting of union men, held at the Auditorium on Wednesday, passed off peacefully. Resolutions were adopted concerning the safety commission and the Governor, and asking the Federal Government to intervene.

Explaining his declaration of the proffer of Secretary Baker of the War Department to have a representative of the Labor Department act to settle the matter with the safety commission, Gov. J. A. Burnquist gave out a statement in which he said that enemies of the Government, and the I. W. W. were responsible for much of the trouble here.

CATTLE RAISING IN  
NEW HAMPSHIREFarmers of State With Extensive  
Acreage Said to See Value of  
the Proposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Cattle raising is to play a large part in the agricultural activities of New Hampshire during the coming year, according to Federal Food Administrator Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire. Farmers of New Hampshire with extensive acreage of excellent pasture land have been keen to appreciate not only the necessity of increased beef production, but also the practical value of the venture from a remunerative standpoint.

Robert W. Jameson of Antrim, a brother of John B. Jameson, chairman of the Public Safety Committee of New Hampshire, is the latest acquisition to the group of New Hampshire beef producers. Mr. Jameson has recently received at his farm in Antrim a carload of grade yearling Herefords from the S. M. Ranch in Texas and expects to receive three more carloads within a short time. The stock will number about 160 head.

In regard to the purchase, Mr. Jameson says: "Antrim is peculiarly adapted for raising beef cattle. We have in the vicinity ample pasturage which is excellent for the purpose. There are a number of reasons why the farmers of my section are interested in this plan. First, there is an unprecedented demand for increased production of beef to supply the needs of the United States and the allied

governments; second, the venture should prove a profitable one.

"We raised an abundant supply of hay. The cattle will be placed in yards where there is a supply of fresh running water under the barns. Hay will be pitched in to them and this simple process of feeding requires but little labor. But few men will be required to look after the entire Antrim consignment. The stock we received two weeks ago has already shown a satisfactory increase in weight. Such of the cattle as we desire to market will be finished on pasture next summer. Not only will beef be produced but fertilizer also, which is not only required but which has advanced in price tremendously in the past year."

The "Keep a Pig" movement also appeals to Mr. Jameson, who points out the opportunities for pig raising in this State. As an instance he tells of selling about 100 small pigs to a local merchant who has an opportunity to buy grain at wholesale. This merchant is using an old barn to keep the pigs in and detailed one of his clerks to spend the necessary time required in feeding. He expects to fatten the animals on grain and hot water. They are thriving on this feed and he hopes to have them ready for market in a short time.

STANDARDS KEPT  
UP AT HARVARDPresident Lowell Says Attend-  
ance of Freshmen at Lectures  
Is More Regular

Harvard University has maintained its educational standards and the attendance of the freshmen at lectures this autumn has been, on the whole, more regular than ever before, despite the manifold activities of the university in helping to win the war, declares President A. Lawrence Lowell in his forthcoming annual report, a part of which was made public recently.

"One cannot fail," says the report, "to be gratified by the elasticity, the adaptability to new and exacting conditions, that the university has shown. Strenuous military training has been given, military and civil services have been rendered by students and teachers, and at the same time the regular work of the university has been continued as usual. The instruction offered has diminished very little and in essentials not at all."

"So far as the students have remained, and this is true of most of those under age, they have not been suffered to neglect their ordinary duties. In fact, the records show that the attendance of the freshmen at lectures this autumn has been on the whole rather more regular than ever before."

He praises the efforts of the instructing staff to maintain the educational standard of the university, and their patriotic work in helping to win the war. Of the staff, 127 have been doing war work in addition to their ordinary duties and 128 have been given leave of absence for each work. The report outlines the steps taken by the university to meet the conditions brought about by the entrance of the United States in the war, and after describing the work done by the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps, the report says: "For the coming year the courses will cover the ground prescribed by the War Department for military training in colleges, but instead of taking four years, in accordance with the regulations, it will be completed in much less time and include much more, so that if necessary the men may be ready to serve earlier if needed in the present war."

## FOOD FACTS BUREAU

Public interest has been so keen in the exhibition of home-made fireless cookers at the Food Facts Bureau, 69 Bedford Street, it is being continued through the present week. A lesson on the use of the home-made article and the commercial product was given on Wednesday afternoon. A special exhibit loaned by the Waltham Canning Kitchen shows housekeepers who have quantities of vegetables stored in cellars or otherwise how they may utilize these before their storage space very largely. The exhibit includes a large variety of dried vegetables, as well as some which have been dried and soaked in readiness for cooking, showing the relative space consumed.

## HIGHER LIGHT RATES SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Authority to increase its rates on both light and power will be sought shortly by the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company from the State Public Utilities Commission, according to a statement made yesterday afternoon by Edwin A. Barrows, president of the company. Mayor Gainer said, after a conference had been held with Mr. Barrows and Robert L. J. Brunet, public service engineer, that the lighting company had started in the right direction by showing the city its claims for increased rates and added that its "requests" "may not be opposed."

## RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN

John E. Macey, president of the United Improvement Association of Boston, last night withdrew his resignation at a meeting held in the Boston City Club. Mr. Macey resigned the presidency of the association in November because of an indorsement by members of the association had given Mayor Curley and his city administration. This action followed the reading of a letter from the Mayor asking the association to rescind its indorsement.

## CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Approximately 600,000 Christmas parcels for United States troops in France, it has been announced here, had been received at the port of embarkation when the time for accepting packages expired.

DISTRIBUTION OF  
SUGAR IS PLANNEDCommittee of Wholesalers and  
Jobbers Meets With Food Ad-  
ministrators and Takes Steps  
for Equitable Service

Plans for an equitable distribution of sugar throughout Massachusetts have been formed by the committee of wholesalers and jobbers appointed at a recent meeting of the Boston dealers with A. C. Ratschky, assistant to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, and Hiram H. Logan, chairman of that committee, said today that within a week the householders of the State should receive relief from the shortage of the past two months. At a meeting of the committee of dealers in the State House definite plans were formed which, Mr. Logan expects, will require fair distribution throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Logan, in discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, based his prediction for a break in the shortage on three facts: First, on the daily arrival of shipments from New Orleans of Louisiana raw sugar by rail; second, on the 40,000 bags of sugar of the lot formerly consigned to Russia which has been diverted to New England markets; and third, on the early arrival of the enormous Cuban sugar crop. Some of the mills in Cuba have been working for several weeks, he said, and shipments should be received here by the last of this month.

Small retailers have been helped during the shortage by the larger firms who have not taken their full orders and allowed the smaller concerns, especially bakers and confectioners, to receive enough to keep their business going, he said.

The basis for distributing sugar has been agreed upon as that of 1916 and the American Sugar Refining Company will be the principal distributor, he said. This means, he explained, that those who bought sugar of the American concern last year will be allowed corresponding amounts this year while the requirements of the other dealers will be filled after these are taken care of. Transportation is the principal question to be solved, said Mr. Logan, as it has been the one thing which has held up the beet sugar due from the West and lack of ships is one of the main obstacles to be overcome before the full effect of the Cuban crop can be felt.

## Complaints Are Made

Sugar Situation Said to Result in  
Misunderstandings

Many complaints about the sale of sugar at retail by certain grocers, lately made to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, are based upon popular misunderstanding of the retail prices that have been set by agreement between Mr. Endicott and the dealers, it is said at the State House office of the Food Administration.

On Oct. 31 the dealers agreed, at a conference with Mr. Endicott, to charge not more than 10 cents for granulated sugar in bulk and 10½ cents in packages, per pound. But tablet sugar, in cartons, may be sold as high as 13 cents a pound, and some such sugar, put out with a price of 15 cents a pound stipulated in printed matter on the carton, has been considered entitled to nearly that price. "We are not bearing too hard on the dealer in such cases," said one of Mr. Endicott's aides, "but the Food Administration does not wish much sugar put out in that form, and at more than 10½ cents."

Sales of sugar only on condition of the purchase of other goods, are being suppressed as far as possible by Mr. Endicott, but it is recognized that unscrupulous dealers can discriminate by saying they have no sugar to sell when a customer has bought other goods. Unscrupulous dealers, however, are said to be rare, and the grocers in general are believed to be aiding the Food Administration to the best of their ability.

## Sugar Shortage End Seen

Refiners' Committee Chairman Names  
Latter Part of AprilSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The release of 6000 tons of sugar, held in warehouses for shipment to Russia, England, France and American forces abroad, has been ordered by the International Sugar Committee. In view of the fact that England, France and American forces are well supplied, this sugar, with additional 40,000 bags of California beet sugar, will be on the local market within a few days.

James H. Post, chairman of the American Refiners' Committee, said the new Cuban sugar crop will amount to 3,000,000 tons, the Porto Rican crop to 500,000 tons and the San Domingo crop to 150,000 tons. Mr. Post said the United States Government will see that transportation for the sugar is furnished as speedily as possible, and that the first lot of these sugars will begin to arrive by the first of the year. Mr. Post also stated that he feels sure the present sugar shortage will be a thing of the past by the latter part of April.

SUPPLY OF BUILDING  
MATERIALS IN BRITAINSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction, after consultation with the president of the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland, has appointed the following committee to consider and report on

the question of the supply of building materials after the war: Mr. James Carmichael, J. P., vice-chairman of the Munitions Works Board (chairman); Sir John Tudor Walters, M. P.; Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M. P.; Mr. J. S. Sturges, and Mr. J. Walker Smith, M. I. C. E.

The terms of reference are as follows:

(1) To inquire into the extent of the possible demand for building material for all purposes which will arise in this country during the transition period, and the extent of the available supply and form of such material.

(2) To inquire how far the quantities of material now available are capable of increase; what are the difficulties in increasing them; and how these difficulties can be removed; and to report to what extent an increase in production will affect the price of the materials.

(3) In the event of the supply of material or labor being insufficient to fulfill the total building demand, to consider the method by which the priority of various claims should be settled; and to report what steps are necessary to insure that the manufacture of the materials, so far as they are at present inadequate, shall be extended in time to secure sufficient quantities for use when required on the cessation of hostilities; and to recommend what steps should be taken during the war to facilitate a prompt commencement of building work at that time.

(4) Generally to consider and report upon any conditions affecting the building trades which tend to cause undue, high prices, and to make recommendations in regard to any measure of control which it may be desirable to exercise over the charges, production, transport or distribution of material.

Correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Building Materials Supply Committee, Ministry of Reconstruction, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, London S. W. I.

PRICE HEARING IS  
ASKED BY MINERSSilver Producers in West Say  
Proposed Rate Is Too Low in  
Proportion to Present CostsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Western mining men attending the convention of the Utah chapter of the American mining congress here on Wednesday, decided to send delegates to Washington and to impress upon the Government, on Dec. 14, their right to be heard before any order is made fixing the price of silver. All told, it is believed that 14 states will be represented at Washington. It was announced at the convention that Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Montana and Arizona would each send two or more delegates, and it was intimated that other western states would be represented. The resolution covering the decision to have delegates confer with the Government reads, in part, as follows:

"If the contemplated action of the Government is based solely on patriotic necessity or the needs of our allies in the war we are waging with them, the silver mine owners of the United States have no word of protest to utter and no favors to ask, beyond expressing the earnest hope that all the results of the proposed action be most carefully considered. So far as winning this war is concerned, we are with the Government to a man and to the finish."

"If, however, the action proposed is based purely on economic grounds, we respectfully call the Government's attention to these pertinent facts: The present market value of silver at 86 cents per ounce, as compared to the price of 59 cents obtaining immediately prior to the war, represents an increase of 46 per cent, while the increase in the costs of supplies and labor required in silver mining has been not less than 75 per cent. The production of silver at the present price and cost represents a less profit than when silver sold at 59 cents per ounce. The proposed action by the Government will hold the price at the relatively low increase of 46 per cent, while the unregulated costs of labor and supplies are increasing day by day and will no doubt amount to from 75 to 100 per cent and even more."

John T. Burns, western secretary of the American mining congress, said that there should be a federal department of mines just as there was a Department of Agriculture. He said that the mining congress planned to open a recruiting labor station in the East to furnish men for the mines of the West where an acute labor shortage prevailed.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

Mrs. Nellie McClung, of Manitoba, noted suffrage worker and lecturer for temperance and other reforms in Canada, and author, is to be the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association on Monday evening. She will speak on the war work of Canadian women. Mrs. McClung had a son in the famous Princess Pat Regiment, and has taken a prominent part in women's war activities.

## WOMEN'S VOTE ON LICENSE

A bill has been filed by Senator Edwin T. McKnight to permit all women to vote on the question of granting licenses in the various cities and towns of this State. On the petition are the names of Senator McKnight, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Allen C. Emery, John Gallislaw, L. J. Binney, Arthur L. Potter, W. R. Scudder, Mark R. Shaw, James D. Henderson, S. W. Wales, Charles P. Darling, J. J. Arakelyan and Lyman V. Rutledge.

INTEREST DEEPENS  
IN FICKERT CASETheodore Roosevelt Again In-  
dorses the Course of the Dis-  
trict Attorney in Prosecution  
of Bomb PlottersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Interest in the preparedness day bomb outrage cases, now in the courts here, and the movement to recall District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, partly because of dissatisfaction with his conduct of the prosecution of these cases, has recently been intensified by the entrance of Theodore Roosevelt into the situation for the second time, the former President in letters and telegram strongly supporting Mr. Fickert, characterizing the issue as plainly that of anarchy versus government, and calling upon all good citizens to uphold the hands of the district attorney in his efforts to protect society from those who seek to destroy it.

Mr. Roosevelt's action instantly aroused strong protest from some California Progressives, who told him that he had been misinformed, and asked him to retract his statement, which he has refused to do. Although other Progressives have come to the support of Mr. Fickert, Chester Rowell favors his recall, although he says that he would not have started it. Rudolph Spreckels strongly favors Mr. Fickert's removal. Both of these asserted that Mr. Fickert was put in office by corrupt corporations.

The district attorney is charged by the labor interests with trying to convict the defendants on manufactured evidence. Commercial organizations and a large number of leading citizens are coming to his assistance. The election takes place on Dec. 13.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY BAR

"Lawyers should see to it that the doctrine of censorship is not pushed too far. People are to be taxed to the utmost; young men are to be taken by millions; we should see to it that public money is expended only in an efficient way." These remarks were made by Henry C. Atwill, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, before about 150 lawyers at the annual dinner of the Bar Association of Middlesex County last evening at Young's Hotel. Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney at Boston, said: "I heartily approve full publicity for public expenditures." The dinner was complimentary to Samuel K. Hamilton, who was 15 years president of the association. President William H. Wilson of Lowell, presided, and the other speakers included former Attorneys-General Albert G. Pillsbury, Herbert Parker and James M. Swift.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Little Camel, Lo Sun, Speaks



Outside the Tartar City, Peking, China

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I am a baby camel. My mother and our master call me the Little One, though my real name is Lo Sun, just as my mother's is Hi Sun. I am about eight months old, but I have seen so many astonishing things in that time that it seems much longer. I am a Chinese camel. You can tell that by my two humps and my long, shaggy hair. My Arabian and Indian cousins have only one hump and their hair is very short, because they never have to travel in cold countries, as I do.

I have just come on a long journey with my mother and our master. We left Lake Baikal, which is in Siberia, and for many days traveled through a cold, mountainous country, where our thick coats felt very comfortable. After some time, we came to the Desert of Gobi and it began to be warmer. Our master rode on my mother's back, and I trotted along by her side. Occasionally, we met great lines of camels, all carrying heavy loads on their backs. My mother said they were called caravans. She also told me that men call us camels, the Ships of the Desert, though just why I cannot see, for, surely, anything so dry as a desert does not make one think of water and ships.

Speaking of water reminds me of another strange thing my mother told me. While we were in the desert, we used to go for many, many days without seeing a living person or coming to any water. Of course, it did not matter to me, because my mother had her good milk which she gave me whenever I was hungry, but I noticed that she had no water for herself. She explained to me that she could go for a long time without water because, when she did get a good drink, she was able to store some away in her body, to use when she should need it. Isn't that queer?

A very exciting thing happened one day in the desert, which I must tell you about. As we got further away from the mountains, it grew warmer and warmer and the air was very dry. One day I noticed that it was windy and my mother sniffed the air with a knowing look and my master looked rather anxiously at the sky. The wind grew stronger and stronger until it was hard to see on account of the sand which was blowing everywhere. "Lie down, Little One," said my mother. "Stretch your neck down on the sand and close your eyes. I shall be close beside you. Only make room for our master between us." I did as she said and we all lay there, quite

still, for some time, while the wind blew and the sand flew all around us. When it had stopped and we were again on our way, my mother said that was what was called a desert simoom, and she showed me how my long eyelashes and hers keep the sand from blowing into our eyes. She also called to my attention that, since I had been in the hot country, I had shed all my thick coat. I really hadn't noticed that it was gone, but I was glad when I felt the sun shine down on my back with such heat.

Every day that was nice and pleasant, Bobbie's Mamma took him for a walk in a pretty park which was near their home. Bobbie was very happy in this park. It had beautiful big trees which he loved to stand under and look up into, and great beds of bright flowers that always nodded a welcome to him, and, best of all, it had lots of velvety green grass, on which Bobbie liked to run and play. Mamma would bring her knitting or sewing and would sit down on one of the benches, where she could watch him, and he would roll and tumble on the green grass and have the very best of times.

The days when the gardener came and cut the lawn were the happiest of all, for Bobbie would help him pile up the little stacks of fragrant grass and put it in his wheelbarrow to carry off. Bobbie knew the green grass wasn't thrown away, because the kind gardener had told him that he took it home and fed it to his chickens, who were very glad to get something that tasted so good and smelled so sweet.

The park was all the more beautiful to Bobbie, because he lived in an apartment house where there was no lawn in front and no yard in the back for little boys to play in, only brick pavements and hard concrete walks. But today Bobbie was sad. The pretty grass in the park was all turning brown and very soon, Bobbie knew, there would be no more green lawn to play on. The trees, too, were all bare, for all their pretty dropping leaves were gone. They had dropped off, one by one, on to the grass, and it kept the gardener busy picking them up. Very soon now would come the chill rain and then the snow. So Bobbie played as hard as he could, running and tumbling on the lawn.

## Regulating Air Traffic

We may soon see aerial policemen regulating the traffic of the air, just as today they stand guard at busy street crossings. The air lanes in some parts of Europe are so crowded with aircraft that definite rules must be enforced to avoid collisions, says F. A. Collins, in Boys' Life. As our great training aviation fields grow busier in America, the same regulations will soon be enforced. The aircraft, since they fly a mile a minute or faster, require much more room than surface vehicles.

The air traffic rules followed today in Europe have been worked out. If two aircraft meet each other end on, each steers to the right so that they will pass each other at a distance of at least 100 yards. If they passed too close to each other, the suction of the propellers might prove dangerous. When one aircraft overtakes another, the machine in the rear is responsible for keeping clear of the forward craft. If it turns to the right to pass, it must steer a course at least 100 yards away, while, if it turns to the left, it must pass at a distance of 350 yards.

An aircraft is not permitted to pass below or above another aircraft, unless the vertical distance separating them

is 500 feet. Even when separated by this distance, an aircraft is not allowed to remain persistently above or below another craft. The laws are especially strict in forbidding any aircraft to turn in across the bow of another aircraft or foul it in any way. If one of the aircraft is an airship or balloon, the clearance of 100 yards must be increased to 600 yards.

An ingenious rule has been laid down for all aircraft approaching each other in cross directions. The craft which sights another in what is called its "right forward quadrant" must give way. In other words, the pilot must keep a sharp lookout ahead and one drawn at 90 degrees or at right angles on his right side and act accordingly. The other machine is at liberty to continue on its course undisturbed.

The aircraft are not allowed to make long glides or quick rises, except near their landing places, so as not to confuse other traffic. Before an aircraft rises from the ground, it must take note of the position of all aircraft aloft and make allowances for them. A red flag must be displayed before an aircraft rises from the ground, as a signal to the air lanes. The rules advise all aircraft not to fly above cities or towns, except it be absolutely necessary.

By and by, we began to meet many more camels and many more men than we had seen in the desert. My mother said we were getting near the city now. After a while, we came near to a great wall, the one you see in the picture. I thought, of course, we were at our journey's end, but our master kept us walking on the outside of the wall until I grew quite impatient. "What is this city?" I said to my mother. "Peking," she replied.

## Bobbie and the Grass

Presently he threw himself flat on the grass to rest a moment, his chubby face pressed tightly against the faded green sod.

"Bobbie! Bobbie!" cried a little voice. Bobbie raised his head and looked around. It wasn't Mamma calling, because she was looking down at her knitting, and, besides, this was a different voice. It was so small and thin that it seemed almost a whisper of the wind.

"Bobbie! Bobbie!" cried the voice again. It was coming right from under him. It was a tiny blade of grass that was calling to him.

Bobbie kept very still and waited. "Bobbie," asked the voice, "why do you look so sad?"

"Cause you're not pretty and green any more," replied Bobbie, not in the least surprised that the grass was talking to him. "An' pretty soon you won't be here at all."

"Oh, yes," said the tiny voice, "the grass will be right here."

"No, it won't," said Bobbie; "it all turns brown and goes away."

The grass laughed a merry little laugh. "That's because you don't look for us. We're here all the time, every little blade of grass that you see in the summer time."

Bobbie rubbed his eyes, to see if he could make them see more clearly. "We're here," continued the grass. "Just where we were before the winter came, down under a nice, warm, brown blanket, and while you have to put on jackets and leggins and mittens to keep you warm, we're warm all the time, because the cold can't get through our heavy blanket."

"But I don't like to see the pretty green go away," said Bobbie.

"Bobbie," said the little voice, "do you remember that pretty pair of blue rompers you had last summer; the pair with the red on the pockets?"

"Yes," answered Bobbie quickly. "What became of it?"

"It got all wore out and Mamma threw it away."

"And then you didn't have any rompers to play in," said the grass sadly.

"Oh, yes, 'cause my Mamma bought me a new pair."

"And you didn't like this new pair as well as you did the pair your Mamma threw away," continued the grass; "did you?"

"Yes, I did, too," protested Bobbie, "cause the other pair had all gotten faded, and this pair was all bright and new."

The little voice laughed merrily. "Do you know what we are having made for us, down under our warm brown blanket, all during the winter?"

Bobbie shook his head.

"Little rompers for us to put on next spring, when the cold weather goes away and we can come out and play in the warm sunshine again."

"Little rompers!" exclaimed Bobbie, in surprise.

"Yes," replied the grass, "tiny green rompers. All winter long they are being cut out, and fitted, and stitched; millions and millions of them. There's a romper made for each blade of grass, no matter how tiny it is. And there is no time to be lost, for they must all be ready at once; ready to

"Peek in," I said. "I'd just like a chance to; but how is one to see through those thick walls?"

At that my mother smiled, just as she is doing in the picture, and our master laughed, too, and gave me a nice tidbit to eat, promising me we should soon be in our home.

We are there now, comfortably settled, and I have already made friends with the two little boys you see in the picture, Ah Yet Fat and Joy Foo Lee. I am sure life is going to be pleasant here.

The Carp and Pike families were the first to go, not even waiting to pack, while the Beavers had so many household goods and building tools, they had to charter a raft. Mrs. Minnow and her friend, Mrs. Trout, finally got all their children ready, packed a picnic lunch and made a holiday of the morning moving. Mr. Eel put the end of his tail in his mouth, making a hoop of himself that rolled over and over so fast he soon passed Miss Tadpole, floating gracefully downstream on a lily-pod. The Snails and Newts went overland, taking several days for the journey. Every creature got safely away. They had just shouted the last good-by and thank you to Mr. Chugurump, when back came the Miller, down went the gate and out poured the water!

In half an hour the pond was dry, and Mr. Chugurump, a bit lonely, sitting all alone in his little Cat-tail Cabin; but, being a cheerful fellow, he soon began to sing gayly. Some one saucily joined in the chorus; it sounded like Miss Bluebird, who lived nearby in the Willow-tree. "I'll go and call upon her this very afternoon and practice some duets," said Mr. Chugurump.

When ready to go, he looked very fine indeed, in his spotless white waistcoat, yellow spats and stylish green coat. In one pocket was a fresh handkerchief, in the other his card-case. He wore his top-hat and carried a smart bamboo walking stick.

Miss Bluebird heard the "tap tap" of his stick, coming up the tree trunk where she lived. "Of course, it's that persistent Mr. Wood-pecker again," said Miss Bluebird to herself, "No one

be put on the day the first real warm sunshine comes."

"And are the leaves having little rompers made for them, too?"

"Yes, every leaf will have a new romper. Only they get made back of the heavy bark that keeps them warm. I wouldn't be surprised if the dress-makers were already at work on them, because they throw away their old rompers long before we do."

Bobbie looked at the big tree just ahead of him, half expecting to see thousands of busy little hands, cutting and snipping away at great rolls of green cloth.

Just then mamma called him. Bobbie scrambled to his feet.

"Good-by, Bobbie," called the grass. "You may not see me again, but, remember, I am here just the same. And don't forget to look for me next spring. I want to show you my new green rompers."

"All right," said Bobbie, waving his hand back to the grass, his face as bright and smiling as could be. "I'll be sure and look for you. Good-by, little grass."

The Song of the Skater

Glide, glide, bend and career. Mid shimmering blue and blue-white sheen.

Oh, I am a boat As idly I float, And rise on a fairy crest!

And I am a reed, A tall-grown weed That sways to the wind-swept west, And a bird that swings

On outstretched wings, And turns not back to nest.

Oh, bright is the noon And the wind is a tune As I rock and bend and sway!

And follow the stream Of a snow-white dream On the path of the shining day!

And soar and sweep, And outward leap Away—away—away!

Glide, glide, bend and career. Mid shimmering blue and blue-white sheen.

—Ellen Hasbrouck in St. Nicholas.

A Unique Service Flag

Nowadays we are perfectly accustomed to seeing service flags which bear all the way from one star to several dozens of them. More of such flags are appearing every day. But it is certainly a sensation to see the service flag which shows the number of men who have gone out from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, its main building being near the Woolworth Building in New York City. This great banner, 52 by 32 feet in size, flutters over the middle of the street; and instead of bearing numerous stars, it is marked with huge figures. These figures read: 681. The figures are set in blue stars, on the white center of the flag.

One-fifth of All the Words

It has been said that, of all the words that exist in the English language, no more than one-fifth of them are used by any one writer.

## Mr. Chugurump's New House Is Finished at Last

It was built of cat-tails, log-cabin style, and sat deep in the forest of Rushes and Reeds that grew by the mill-pond, truly a lovely place for a frog to live; and the Pond People were such good neighbors.

In the back-yard was his private swimming-pool, and there he sat, one sunny morning, dangling his feet in the water, when suddenly he heard a rustling in the Rushes and then a gruff voice saying: "Yes, I'm going to drain the mill-pond this very day, draw off every drop of water and give it a thorough cleaning, while I'm about it."

It was the Miller, and he meant what he said. There was not a moment to be lost. Mr. Chugurump's friends, who lived in the mill-pond, must be warned of their peril. He knew of a lovely fresh-water lake, not too far away, and, by following the little creek, they could swim straight there and all be safe and happy together. He must be calm, but very quick.

The turtles, not being rapid travelers, must be the first of the Pond People to be told. Mr. Chugurump blew three loud blasts on the Willow Whistle he carried in his waistcoat pocket, and up poked a head out of the water. It belonged to Mr. Tobias Turtle, who was always at home, as he carried his house on his back. Mr. Chugurump told him the awful news. Then he hurried away as fast as his strong hind legs would carry him. He was a powerful swimmer, and stopped at each house only long enough to give the alarm and point the way of escape.

The morning was full of thrills, but, so fast did he work, that soon all the Pond People were ready.

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Miss Bluebird heard the "tap tap" of his stick, coming up the tree trunk where she lived. "Of course, it's that persistent Mr. Wood-pecker again," said Miss Bluebird to herself, "No one

else goes about 'tap, tap' all the time," but she was wrong, for the name on the card thrust under her door was—Mr. Brutus Buchanan Bull-frog (Mr. Chugurump's real name). It was only because, when singing alone, he seemed to say "Chugurump!" that the name clung to him.

Miss Bluebird was such a cozy little person, never stingy with the jam, and her rose-leaf brew was really most refreshing. Inspired by a second cup, Mr. Chugurump proposed a grand concert tour for Miss Bluebird and himself, lasting several weeks, at the end of which the pond would be cleaned and their friends living there again. They were off the very next day, and, long before the concert tour was over, all the Pond People were back and settled in their nice, clean, fresh homes.

Then, one night, they held a meeting to decide what they should do to repay Mr. Chugurump for the great service he had done them. Some one said: "Why not furnish his new Cat-tail Cabin for him?" The very thing! They all agreed, and got to work at once. It was a busy week for Mr. Measuring Worm, who was slow, but

very exact, in measuring every inch of floor and window space that the rugs and draperies might fit just right. The walls were left in soft, velvety, cat-tail brown, the furniture was made of peacock-feather quills and burdock burrs, and there were plenty of sturdy toad-stools for those who preferred them. The bed of sweet-fern had pillows of thistle-down and a handsome spread of real spider lace. The woodshed was piled high with pitch-pine cones for log fires and little hemlock cones for kindling. Nothing was forgotten that might add to the comfort of a home-loving frog, like Mr. Chugurump.

Scarcely had they finished, when in flew Miss Dragon-Fly with the exciting news that Mr. Chugurump's automobile was coming up the drive. Then weren't they glad they had ordered all the ice-cream and goodies, for they could have the Welcome Home Party that very night. When Mr. Chugurump saw the beautiful furnishings his friends had provided, he just hopped for joy and kept saying over and over: "It's twice too much! It's twice too much!" "Not half enough! Not half enough!" shouted back the Pond People.

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What is one to do when one gets adopted as a family, by a little stray dog, against one's inclination and better judgment?

This is how it happened! One day the family had visitors, who were playing croquet on the lawn. When a strange new dog rushed in, wagging his little tail vigorously, and jumped over the hoops. He seemed a real merry little creature, but was very muddy and his hair was tangled and rough. The family felt highly amused at his antics, but thought it would not be wise to encourage him, although he looked such a jolly little thing and he resembled those funny white golly-wog dogs with long necks, which, in old picture books, are generally named Fido.

It is just possible that the colored cook, who has a generous heart and was fond of feeding stray animals, may have thrown a few bits to this Fido, too, for he paid the family visits again and again, first looking round the corner and wagging his tail, and, if he saw the least bit of relenting on the part of the family, he would come a bit nearer and so gradually he won his way in. Not even the Poll Parrot's indignation could cool him off. The first time he ventured into the kitchen, Pollie deliberately got off his perch, climbed on to the floor, strutted around with his wings outspread, barked like a dog, and so drove him out.

This performance was repeated several times, to the amusement of the servants, but Fido probably realized that Pollie's bark, if not worse than his bite, anyway would not always continue. He was right. Pollie has succumbed to love for Fido because, when he lies on any of the chairs on the veranda, Pollie climbs on to it, too, puts down his head and says, "Scratch Poll." Fido, however, does not understand, and Pollie's invitation is never accepted. In fact, Fido finds Pollie's attentions a nuisance, because, just as he is going off to sleep, Pollie begins to talk in a loud voice and so wakes him up.

Some of the habits of the sea-otter are very interesting. For example, an otter always swims on his back, his tail serving as a rudder and his head slightly raised so that, by looking over his shoulder, he can shape his course. When about to dive, however, he turns on his stomach, remaining in that position while under water, but changing again on coming to the top. Swimming a few feet below the surface, an otter very much resembles a sailor in his oil-skins.—Edwin T. Martin, in St. Nicholas.

Sea Otters

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GERMAN ACCOUNT  
OF OESSEL LANDING

Press Supplied With Semiofficial Statement on Preparations for the Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German press has been supplied with a semiofficial account of the preparations made for the naval expedition against Oesel, and of the risks that had to be run in connection with it.

"Our little mine-sweepers, whose activity in the course of the war has been uninterrupted, had to make the first preparations," it reads, "for the advance of our fleet, planned against the islands of Oesel and Dagö, which command the Gulf of Riga. Although the waters round the islands are everywhere very shallow, interspersed with reefs and sandbanks, although cold, stormy weather and a high sea rendered the work of the little mine-sweepers exceedingly difficult, the units entrusted with this task, by persistent, untiring work, within the shortest possible time, cleared the mines from the waters round Oesel and Dagö, as well as the approaches, and in this way prepared a safe path for our high-seas forces and our transports. The fleet of transports had been prepared for service in the distant port in a surprisingly short time, had been filled with troops, and, in spite of the difficulties of navigation, had been brought to the coast of the islands that were to be attacked.

"The fact that no checks occurred on the voyage of this fleet of transports, with its great number of naval units, in the narrow passages cleared between the mine fields and in the specially difficult night sailing, speaks better than words for the ability of German sailors. The disembarkation of the troops with their artillery and wagons passed off just as smoothly after the resistance of all the hostile coast batteries had collapsed under the shells of the ships' guns. An operation which should be especially highly estimated from a naval point of view was the penetration of our light naval forces into the Kasar Wick; for the Solo-Sund, the channel between Dagö and Oesel, is very narrow and absolutely full of rocky shoals and shallows. Only one shallow channel, scarcely 200 yards wide, leads with many windings into the Kasar Wick, so that even in peace, when all the sea signals are in working order, the passage is not without danger even for the local pilot.

"The fact that, particularly in the south of the island, the most modern 12-inch guns, which actually fired upon our mine-sweeping convoys at 16 miles' range, faced the German fleet of transports, made the enterprise a daring feat. The old theory that batteries on land have an unusual advantage over attacking ships, and are, therefore, much superior to them, had been several times confirmed in the war, especially by the fiasco of the allied fleets before Gallipoli. From the well-known English authority on naval matters, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, comes the theory, recognized in England, that one is in possession of the command of the sea if able to announce to one's Government 'that it might send an expeditionary force to any point without any anxiety that the enemy fleet might intervene to hinder it in any way.' The German navy was not relieved from this anxiety. The presence of Russian naval forces was well known; and, in fact, they did intervene in the conflict in various ways. If, nevertheless, the supreme naval and military command decided on a great overseas enterprise, a venture which, in spite of all the pressure of public opinion, the British Admiralty has always declined against the coast of Flanders or of Heligoland or the German Bight, then this piece of daring, for such it is, shows that the same animus prevails in the navy as at Skagerak, and that even today laurels may be gathered notwithstanding the formula of the superiority of guns on land against a ship at sea, if only a powerful leader will throw his great ability into the scale."

A further account of the part played by the navy in the landing of Oesel reads as follows:

"The fleet of transports was collected mainly in Hamburg and Bremerhaven. The difficulty of this task will be seen if one reflects that the ships in question had been lying up for nine months without the possibility of sufficient attention; that with a view to secrecy the order to prepare the fleet could only be given at the last minute; that the captains, officers, and crews could only be made available when the ships were about to start; that in addition to the actual troops an Armeeabteilung requires the necessary guns of various calibers and wagons and horses; that one could not reckon on finding food supplies on the island of Oesel; and finally that the landing had to be made on an open shore without quays. The naval transport section of the Admiralty, formed as a result of the experiences of the China expedition of 1900, thus proved its necessity and showed how the Shipping Inspection Commission, which prepared the ships, and the German private shipping firms to whom the actual work was given, proved themselves fit for the task suddenly thrust upon them.

"After days of preparation by mine sweepers the fleet of transports, under the protection of squadrons of the high seas fleet, sailed through the narrow channel, which had been cleared to the north coast of Oesel. The main portion of the fleet made for the Taga Bight. While another squadron of warships and transports approached the Solo-Sund, flotillas of torpedo boats and small steamers went in front as a vanguard. "Light morning fog lay over the waters, which made it impossible to see the outlines of the neighboring ships except indistinctly, and the coast itself still lay wrapped in fog.

There was no sign of the coast forts at Toffri which were intended to protect the sound. The accompanying warships, which were to make the landing possible by their guns, long signaled in vain by wireless to the leading boats for the situation of the batteries. A gray veil of mist concealed the whole coast. While the foremost boats were approaching Cape Pammerort, flashes suddenly came from the southern point of Dagö opposite. The Toffri battery had discovered the enemy. Scarcely a second passed before the German ships began to thunder also, and they disappeared for a moment in red and yellow clouds of smoke. Columns of sand and water rose on the coast. The first salvo fell short, but just in front of the batteries which had revealed themselves by opening fire. The contours of the walls were soon recognized before the black background of the forest. The battery had to neglect the transports and had sufficient to do to return the fire of the warships. Once again the German guns fired, and long columns of flame blazed from their muzzles. The second salvo hit the mark and only three guns were left in action on Toffri. Soon their fire ceased entirely. In the meantime on the opposite coast of Pammerort the sea was covered with boats, motor boats, and pinnaces, which were rapidly landing the advance guard. The battery reported to exist in Pammerort was to be taken in the rear by the landing party of marines. The last aviators' reports, however, had shown that the existence of this battery was doubtful, and as a matter of fact the first bluejackets in their field gray met with hardly any resistance. A weak frontier guard was scattered or taken prisoner. The survivors then occupied the signal station of Pammerort as a bridgehead, while the army forces, which had been landed meanwhile, swung themselves on to their cycles and rode eastward at once.

"The naval forces lying before Toffri and Pammerort after the troops had been disembarked undertook the difficult task of clearing a passage through the shallow mine-strewn Solo-Sund in order to gain an entrance into the Kammerwick, as only from here could the dam joining Oesel and Moon be bombarded. The little sound between these two islands is a very small strip of water, which cannot be navigated at all south of the dam and only by very light craft north of it. The northern part of this little sound is also protected by the Kasarwick, which was filled with mines, and the exit from which to the open sea is through the narrow and shallow Solo Sound. At the same time the main part of the fleet had landed the troops in the Taga Bight, and after doing this had gone southward to beat down the heavy guns of Zerell on the Sworbe peninsula, then to enter the Gulf of Riga, likewise strewn with mines."

NEW ASSOCIATION  
FORMED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Lord Sydenham presided, recently, at a meeting held for the purpose of forming an Indo-British Association in London. A committee, consisting of Lord Sydenham, president; Mr. C. J. Shorrocks, Sir David Yule, Sir John Hewitt, Sir Francis Youngblood, Mr. Jackson, and Sir Charles McLeod, was appointed and entrusted with the duty of taking the necessary steps to establish the association.

In his address, Lord Sydenham said India had thrown her weight into the war because every hope for her future depended upon the great issues which were at stake. The fighting classes of India had upheld their best traditions, and under British leadership had shown both gallantry and devotion. Ruling chiefs, Lord Sydenham said, had proved their generosity, and many loyal Indians had subscribed liberally to the war funds, and had accomplished war work of all kinds with energy and enthusiasm. As the Viceroy had stated, a month or two ago, the war had brought to India an immense increase of material prosperity, but the prospects of this economic progress, Lord Sydenham pointed out, rested on the condition that the pax Britannica was maintained.

Lord Sydenham then went on to review the objects for which the Indo-British Association was formed—the promotion and protection of the true interests of the people of India. These interests, he said, were at present inseparable from the continuance of British rule, and the Indo-British Association would show British residents and all loyal Indians that in the heart of the Empire there existed a body of earnest people who would give them full support whenever they needed it. He hoped the association would help to dispel much of the ignorance which existed in Great Britain, and that it would strenuously oppose any scheme which would tend to weaken British rule, or to turn the balance of power over to the little oligarchy which was seeking to take advantage of the stress and strain the war had thrown upon Great Britain. Any attempt to apply democratic ideas in a country dominated by caste, he maintained, would mean intolerable oppression leading straight to chaos.

MEATLESS DAYS NOT  
TO BE ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Meatless days will not be abandoned in favor of porkless days only, but, on the contrary, new directions for still greater conservation will be issued, it was announced by the Food Administration here on Wednesday. Meat conservation results are reported to be splendid. Expert testimony offered, in behalf of the milk producers at Wednesday's session of the Milk Commission hearing emphasized the high cost of production, leading possibly to higher retail prices than have yet prevailed.

WORK IS SOUGHT  
BY ENEMY ALIENS

Those Barred by Zone Regulations Are Applying in Large Numbers for Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Enemy aliens who have been thrown out of employment by the recent enforcement of the dock and zone regulations are now applying in large numbers to employment bureaus for positions. Morris L. Ernst, manager of the State Defense Council Clearing House for Employment Offices, deplors the fact that the Government did not give notice of the new ruling sufficiently far ahead for the clearing house to make adequate preparations for this emergency.

The problem of the aliens is being handled by the Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, the Mayor's Advisory Committee and the State Public Employment Bureau in Brooklyn, which are cooperating with the State Defense Council Clearing House. G. M. Hessels, secretary of the Agricultural and Industrial Labor Relief, has a difficult task to place the large number of both men and women workers who have come to him for help. "Our service was not organized especially for enemy aliens, but they have been the chief beneficiaries, because they have needed us most," said Mr. Hessels. "In the six months between April 25 and Sept. 30, we placed 1728 out of 2025 applicants, representing as many as 20 different nationalities. Of these placements 25 to 30 per cent have been in New York City. Since September the number of applicants who have appealed to us has been fully doubled.

"The point that I wish to put up to employers is that there is no reason why there should be a prejudice against employing these people just because they are ejected from the waterfront and other barred districts. That does not stamp them as less loyal to the United States or less able and reliable. The majority of our applicants are people who have proved their value to employers through many years of trustworthy and competent work. The employers regret losing them, but they have been compelled to submit because of their nationality and war conditions."

EXPERIENCES OF  
TORPEDOED CREWS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A most extraordinary story of adventure with German submarines, and of successive and marvelous escapes, is told by the survivors of the Brazilian steamship Macau, which was sunk off Finisterre and the crew of which have been landed at Ferrol. Incidentally it furnishes some new, interesting, and important facts, bearing upon the proceedings of the submarine U-293, which recently escaped from Cadiz.

Among those saved from the Macau, and landed at Ferrol, is the first officer, Antonio Javier Mercante, who makes the following statement: "On the 18th of September the Macau weighed anchor at Rio Janeiro with a cargo of meat consigned to France. On Oct. 18, when 250 miles north of Finisterre, we made out signals to us from some shipwrecked persons, whom we took on board. They were the captain and a sailor of the North American steamer, St. Helen, of 3500 tons, which had been torpedoed in that vicinity at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 14th. They were the only survivors of the crew of 26 of the St. Helen. Both of them, on their ship being sunk, were able to grasp a piece of timber, and so they remained for four days. They added that among their companions who were lost were four Spaniards, one from Valencia, another from Bilbao, and two from Huelva. They only remembered the name of one of them, which was Jose Maria Marin. We continued on our course, and at 5 o'clock on the same afternoon there was an explosion in the after-hold of the Macau. The captain understood immediately that it was a torpedo, and ordered the boats to be lowered. We had scarcely made the first preparations when a submarine appeared, and its commander ordered our captain, Saturnino Hurtado de Mendoza, and a steward, to go on board his craft. We others, except a Brazilian stoker, who was doubtless buried beneath the coal, made our way toward land in two boats. At daybreak, still in our boat, we perceived

the plight we were in and our lack of provision. There were 21 of us on board, among them the second and third officers. For the space of four days we kept ourselves alive on ship's biscuit only; fortunately we had a supply of water also. At 3:30 in the morning of the following Monday we saw the lighthouse of Corunna, and at 10:30 in the morning we came up with a couple of fishing boats which towed us nearly into the port, where the torpedo boat No. 41 took us in tow and got us to land."

These survivors, accompanied by the Brazilian consul, duly made a sworn declaration before the port commandant, who at once sent out the destroyer Marques de Molins in search of the missing boat.

The survivors of the St. Helen relate that on Oct. 12 they left Newport with a cargo of coal for Argelia, and that the torpedo that struck the ship blew up the deck and the bridge. The captain and sailor were hurled into the sea, and on coming to the surface saw their ship keel upwards. Nobody else on board was saved. The sailor, a Portuguese, has had an extraordinary record with submarines, for this is the fifth time that the boat he was on has been torpedoed and sunk. His first experience of the kind was on January 27, when his ship, the Norwegian Dorostod, 1500 tons, was sunk when 72 miles off Finisterre. The second was less than a month later, on Feb. 25, when he was one of the crew of the Norwegian Eluturi, 3200 tons, which was torpedoed, and only a few days later he was on board a Danish steamer when it was sunk by the submarine U-293. Then the St. Helen was sunk, and next the Macau, which had rescued him and his captain. This man, Jose Antonio Dossoel, seems little disconcerted by these experiences, and expresses his willingness to go to sea again in the first ship that will engage him.

Apart from the personal side of his story, however, he makes a statement which is of some international and diplomatic importance. When the U-293 sank the Danish steamer on which he was serving, the commander took him prisoner, and he remained on board five months. This was the same submarine that recently escaped from Cadiz, and which has placed Spain in a position of some difficulty. When it entered Cadiz the commander stated that he had simply run short of lubricating oil, and was not suffering from any injuries. Dossoel, however, states that while he was on board the craft she sank many ships, one being the Patriota, a Spanish vessel, the torpedoing of which caused such excitement in Spain last May and created a considerable public demand for the breaking of relations with Germany. When at last the U-293 was making her way between Ceuta and Gibraltar she fell in with an English destroyer, one of whose projectiles pierced the shell of the submarine after a fight that lasted two hours. The submarine then made good its escape and effected some temporary repairs, but was obliged in the end to put in to Cadiz, where it was intercepted, and subsequently escaped. When near to the port, Dossoel jumped into the water, swam ashore, and then went straight to the Portuguese consul.

STANDARD GRADE OF  
POTATOES ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Officials of the Wisconsin Potato Growers Association are urging potato growers to adopt a standard grade which will become synonymous with the quality of the Wisconsin product, in order to facilitate marketing. The association also has taken steps toward obtaining a higher and more stable quality of seed potato for exportation.

SAN DIEGO WETS  
WIN CLOSE VOTE

Drastic Dry Ordinance, Designed to Safeguard Men in Camps, Fails by Margin of but 240

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The dry ordinance was defeated at the election here by a very narrow margin. About 20,000 votes were cast. The drys were defeated by 240 votes. This is a great disappointment to the citizens who are interested in the soldiers at Camp Kearny and the sailors and aviators who are stationed, practically, in San Diego.

The ordinance was drastic in its provisions, providing for bone-dry prohibition and containing a strict "search and seizure" section.

Unlike the campaign in Los Angeles, the San Diego newspapers, with the exception of one, worked hard for the wets. The liquor people pursued their usual policy of colonizing, employing a large number of workers and automobiles, and were able to win in this way.

One year ago the city gave a small majority for State-wide prohibition, but in a State-wide fight the colonizing of voters is not so easy, which, perhaps, accounts for the defeat this year.

PARLIAMENTARY  
CONTROL OF ARMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Minister for War has issued a circular defining the mission of the deputies who will be authorized to carry out the parliamentary control of the armies. Among other provisions it states that only those members of Parliament will be entitled to exercise such control who are provided with a card of control (carte de controle) from the Minister of War. They will carry out investigation of a character similar to the

work of the committees on which they serve. The only limit to their investigation will be that of strict abstention from any interference whatever with the military operations. Access to the armies where active operations are going on, beyond the lines indicated by the permanent permit allotted to members of Parliament, is to be given only to the controllers, members of the committee of the army and of hygiene.

The controllers may be accompanied, or not, as they please, in the exercise of their mission. An officer will accompany them if they wish it. Such an officer need furnish no report, but the controllers may, if they think it advisable, ask him to communicate their observations to the command. When the controllers go unaccompanied they must make themselves known, to the chief of the unit in which they intend to exercise their functions, by the presentation of their card. Before a report from one of the controllers is carried into effect by a committee, it must be communicated to the Minister for War in order that he may make its observations known, together with those of the military authorities concerned. All documents, except those relating to military operations, or which concern the allied armies as well as the French Army are to be shown to the controllers. If any difficulty arises over this with the military authorities the controllers are to communicate with the Minister on the matter. When the controllers are about to set out on a mission to one of the armies they should inform the Minister for War, and all facilities for the accomplishment of their mission will be given them by the military authorities.

## OBSERVATION CARS WITHDRAWN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced that observation cars on the through limited trains on its system between New York and the West will be withdrawn Thursday in order to further assist in the efficient utilization of facilities. Sleeping cars will take the places of those withdrawn, thus increasing the carrying capacity of the trains without adding to the number of cars.

BERNSTORFF LOSES  
WISCONSIN DEGREE

Honor Bestowed on Former Ambassador Is Recalled—Patriotism of University Is Affirmed by Its Board of Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Count von Bernstorff's honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by the University of Wisconsin in 1910, has been canceled. The regents directed President Van Hise to prepare an extensive memorandum citing von Bernstorff's undiplomatic conduct toward America, including the attempt to incite Mexico. The University Board of Regents, at a meeting on Wednesday, voted unanimously, by call vote, to rescind its action of June, 1910, which conferred the honorary degree upon Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador. At the close of the board meeting, after this action was voted by the regents, the secretary brought in a resolution from the University Board of Visitors, reading as follows:

"Resolved, that the Board of Visitors immediately request the Board of Regents, president and faculty, to forthwith rescind all degrees and honors heretofore conferred upon one von Bernstorff, who has proved to be not only an enemy to America, but also to society. This name must be henceforth a disgrace to any institution attempting to serve humanity. As the University of Wisconsin is pre-supposed to be the leader of patriotism and democracy of this Commonwealth it should at all times make its record, and so correct its past record, as to stand before the world as the true exponent of the democracy that created it and that maintains it."

## FORBES &amp; WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Merry Christmas

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Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs...17c to \$2.25	Aprons...25c to \$2.00	Dorine Boxes...\$1.00 to \$3.00
Plain Silk Hose, women's, \$1.00 to \$2.25	Electric Toasters...\$2.75 to \$5.50	6 Butter Spreaders...\$4.50
Books of Travel...\$1.50 to \$5.00	Knitted Sweaters...\$6.50 to \$16.50	Narcissus Bulbs in decorated baskets, 95c
Sterling Topped Knitting Needles, \$1.00 to \$2.00	Hot Roll Napkins, \$1.25 and \$2.00	Boudoir Slippers...98c to \$4.98
Djer Kiss Perfume...\$1.75	Knitting Bags...50c to \$1.18	Children's Fur Sets...\$1.98 to \$3.75
6 Bread and Butter Plates...\$1.45	Women's Colored Silk Umbrellas, \$5.00 to \$12.50	Pearl Bead Necklaces...50c to \$18.50
Mahogany Floor Lamps, \$6.98 to \$30.00	Boys' Toboggan Caps...\$1.25	Work Baskets...19c to \$2.50
Jeweled Hair Pins and Combs, 50c to \$3.00	Bracelet Watches...\$5.00 to \$35.00	Boxed Stationery...25c to \$2.98
Filet Lace Collars...\$3.48 to \$11.48	Photograph Albums...10c to \$4.00	Glovesilk Vests...\$1.25 to \$2.75
Perfumery Bottles...25c to \$8.00	Women's Fur Lined Gloves, \$6.00 and \$6.50	Bath Mats...89c to \$3.00
Wool Skating Sets...\$1.98	Japanese Incense Burners, 50c and 75c	Ribbon Bags, sweet grass bottom, \$1.19
Lacquer Serving Trays, \$1.19 to \$1.98	Men's Silk Mufflers...\$3.50 to \$10.00	Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 17c to 50c
Boudoir Caps...50c to \$2.98	Nickel Rimmed Coasters...\$3.75	Gold Crosses...\$1.75 and \$2.75
Men's Flannelette Pajamas...\$1.35	Shears and Paper Knife Sets...\$2.98	Sofa Pillows...\$2.50 to \$5.00
	Picture Frames...25c to \$5.00	Baby Carriage Robes...\$1.00 to \$6.98
	Mahogany Book Ends...\$5.50	Boys' Sweaters...\$2.25 to \$6.50
		Cameras...\$1.75 to \$72.00

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## ILLINOIS STARTS WITH ONE VETERAN

Capt. G. S. Halas is the Only Member of Last Year's Varsity Basketball Team That Is Eligible for Illini This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—With the close of the football season the University of Illinois basketball squad has begun strenuous practice for the coming Western Conference games. Coach R. R. Jones, who has until now been busy training the freshman varsity football team, has taken charge of the small squad and the candidates have been going through a prolonged drill in the fundamentals of the game, such as shooting, turning, stops, and the defensive tactics. The men constituting the squad are in fine form, having been in training since the middle of October.

The outlook for a championship team this year is very uncertain. Of the 1916 aggregation, which tied the University of Minnesota quintet for the conference title, Capt. G. S. Halas '18 is the only one left. The brilliant Woods twins, and H. J. Alwood have been lost by graduation. E. G. McKay '18 withdrew from the school to enlist and J. B. Feimley '17 enlisted in the naval reserves. Similarly, of last year's freshman team, the most promising in years, only a few returned. J. E. Moe '20, who showed promise of becoming one of Illinois' best athletes, was drafted, and of the others, the majority did not wait for the call to come, but enlisted as soon as war was declared.

The team this year will be built around Capt. Halas, who is Illinois' most versatile athlete. He just ended the season playing end on the football team, and he and L. P. Klein '17 are the mainstays of George Huff's basketball team. Halas never played basketball until last year, when the absence of the regular guard forced Coach Jones to develop a new man. Halas was induced to come out and made decidedly good. Before the season was over, he was considered one of the most reliable guards in the Western Conference. This year he is to be tried out at running guard. R. T. Anderson '20 will be tried out at center. W. H. Schneider '18 was a substitute forward last year and has the call on the position this year. He is at present ineligible, and is to take a special examination. If he passes he is sure to make the team.

As to the other positions the candidates available are of but average ability, and not until the men begin to show development under the strenuous training will it be possible for Coach Jones to ascertain just who will start against the Millikin University, the team the Illini meet Dec. 15. J. G. Stevens '19, B. W. Calvin '19, G. S. Fleishman '18, D. W. Gibson '18, M. S. Hill '19, E. M. Kohner '20, J. S. Probst '20, P. C. Taylor '20, are some of the most promising candidates for the team.

A call has been issued for the freshmen candidates to report. Owing to the fact that the United States Government is utilizing the old armory, practice will be held in the gymnasium. The armory has a seating capacity of 4000 and, as a rule, was always crowded to the doors during conference games. The most the gymnasium can accommodate is 2500.

## ONLY NINE TEAMS NOW TIED FOR LEAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today finds 12 teams still competing in the annual six-day professional bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. Two teams dropped out Wednesday and this resulted in the formation of a new team, the partners of the team which disbanded forming the new combination. The Kramer-Egg team was the first to quit Wednesday when Kramer withdrew from the field. Next to drop out was the Madonna-Bello team, the latter of this pair withdrawing. Madonna and Egg then teamed together and started racing, one lap behind the leaders.

At 8 o'clock this morning nine of the 12 teams were tied for the lead with 1431 miles 8 laps to their credit, the other three teams being a lap behind the leaders. The Madonna-Egg team lost a lap through a change in partnership. The Root-Drobach team was penalized a lap for riding off the track and the Chapman-Eager team was lapped. The record for this time is 1604 miles 6 laps.

## WEEGHMAN FAVORS 18-PLAYER LIMIT

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. H. Weeghman, president of the Chicago Nationals, has joined forces with A. G. Hermann, president of the Cincinnati club, in the movement to reduce the national league player limit to 18 next season. "Pennants have been won in the past with only 18 men," Mr. Weeghman said Wednesday, "and it can be done again. That roster would give us six pitchers, three catchers, five infielders and four outfielders."

FARRELL TO COACH COUNTRY DAY NEWTON, Mass.—E. L. Farrell has been engaged to coach the Country Day School track team. He coached the Harvard cross-country team last fall. Durham Jones, captain of Country Day School, is the only letter member of the 1917 team available. Country Day and Mechanic Arts High will hold a dual meet Jan. 21 at Newton. Country Day and Cambridge Latin meet Jan. 26 and a meet with Noble and Greenough is scheduled for Feb. 9.

## HARVARD HOCKEY SEASON STARTS

Meeting of Candidates for the Freshman Team This Evening—Plans Are to Be Outlined

The 1917-1918 Harvard freshman hockey season starts today with a meeting of all candidates for the seven in Smith Halls this evening. Managerial candidates are also called out today, and will meet this afternoon. At the meeting for players R. E. Gross '19 and E. W. Pavenstedt '20 will outline plans for the season, the schedule and facilities for practice.

Gross is one of the three members of last year's Harvard varsity squad who are still in college and he will coach the freshmen for the first week of practice at least. Every effort is being made, however, to obtain some other suitable man for the position who would not be eligible for informal hockey. Pavenstedt has been appointed to take charge of the managerial competition.

Mr. Schrader, who will be in charge of the athletic class at the gymnasium, has offered the 1921 hockey candidates the use of the handball courts during the early part of the afternoons. These will be used regularly for shooting practice as long as there is no opportunity for outdoor work. Work outdoors will be started at the earliest possible moment.

Candidates for the Harvard crews will not be called out until after the December holidays, according to a decision by Coach William Haines Wednesday. The rowing authorities have decided not to open the tanks in the Newell boathouse until January.

Voluntary work in the tanks will begin under Coach Haines immediately after the holidays and will continue until after mid-year, when regular rowing for informal and freshman crews will be started. All practice will be indoors until the 1st of April, when the organized crews will take up their regular work on the Charles River.

## PRINCETON MAY HAVE A VARSITY

Races With Other Colleges Depend on the Sport Being Made Financially Self Supporting

PRINCETON, N. J.—There is considerable uncertainty among the undergraduates at Princeton University as to whether the Orange and Black will be represented by a varsity eight-oared crew next spring. The undergraduates appear to be very desirous of having an eight put out on the water to compete with the crews of other colleges, but first they must show the board of athletic control that they can participate in contests without having to draw upon the treasury of the Athletic Association. This is in keeping with the ruling which the board passed this fall, that only those sports shall be allowed that can be made self-supporting.

No matter whether a schedule is arranged or not, work on the machines will begin after the holidays under Dr. J. D. Spaeth and his assistant, John Fitzpatrick. Rowing for rowing's sake will be carried on. As the expenses incident to coaching and the maintenance of the boathouse is fixed, Princeton oarsmen are hopeful that some means may yet be devised for carrying out a schedule. The only extra expenses which would be incurred by participating in varsity races would be from traveling and the entertaining of visiting crews.

Class numerals have been awarded to the members of the upper class crew which won the Interclass Race of the fall regatta on Carnegie Lake. Those who have received their numerals are W. M. Paxton '3d, H. S. Roche, S. G. Walters, W. G. Duncan, E. R. Gardner, F. S. Cooper, J. H. Winterstein, A. W. H. Taylor and W. T. Hammer, 1918.

## HARD SCRIMMAGE FOR NAVY YARD

Coach L. H. Leary Is Paying Particular Attention to the Work of the Ends

Coach L. H. Leary plans to put his Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard football eleven through its last hard practice of the week at Soldiers Field, Boston, this afternoon in preparation for the game with the Newport Naval Reserve eleven Saturday. It is expected that the first and second elevens will engage in a hard scrimmage, the last before the game.

Coach Leary gave the players a hard work out Wednesday afternoon. Every regular, with the exception of Algar, was in uniform, and the indications still are that Algar will be unable to participate in the game. In his place Frank Shea, the former Worcester Academy star, will work with Woods, a former lineman in reserve. Arnold Horween, captain of this year's Harvard Informals, will play center. Butler, who played in the earlier navy games, will be available as substitute. Horween is heavier than Butler and Leary figures that his weight will work to better advantage against such defensive stars as Black, Schlachter and Callahan. Coach Leary is now devoting most of his time to the ends and tackles. He realizes the offensive power of Gerish and Barrett at these points and desires all the possible strength he can find to cope with it.

## NO TITLE EVENTS FOR THE FENCERS

Amateur League of America Not to Hold Championship Tournaments This Winter but Informal Bouts Are Planned

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While it has been definitely decided that no championship events will be held by the Amateur Fencers League of America this winter on account of the war, followers of this popular indoor sport will have plenty of opportunity to compete, as the league has arranged for about the usual number of competitions.

W. S. O'Connor, secretary-treasurer of the league, has announced the dates which are scheduled for this winter, and a large majority of the competitions will be held in the New York division. The New England and District of Columbia divisions of the league, which have generally been active in competitive play, will not have any regular events this winter. The West Point division has one tournament as in past years.

The encounters with the fells, dueling swords, and sabers which correspond to the usual national championships are to be decided at the Hotel Astor on Friday, April 26. The qualifying bouts will be fought at the New York Athletic Club, beginning Friday and Saturday, April 12 and 13.

As the Fencers league is a member of the Fédération Internationale d'Escrime, it is expected that a number of the French, Italian and English army officers, now in this country, may participate in some of the bouts. A special competition for novice sabers teams has been scheduled for the United States Military Academy at West Point, to be fought on Saturday, Feb. 2. Some of the newly commissioned officers who have graduated from the training camps are expected to enter. Capt. H. M. Rayner is in charge of the contest.

In order to develop and increase the study of bayonet fencing, the New York Athletic Club is scheduled to conduct a team competition with the bayonet. It will be fought on Saturday, Feb. 9. Special gold medals are to be awarded the winning team. Dr. G. M. Hammond, now a major in the United States Army, has again been elected president of the Fencers league, and John Allaire of the New York Turn Verein, is vice-president. The schedule follows:

NEW YORK DIVISION  
Dec. 8—Informal events at New York Turn Verein. 10—Preparatory fells at New York A. C. 17—Open novice fells at New York A. C.

Jan. 7—Three-weapon teams at Fencers Club. 14—Fells (Hammond fells) at New York A. C. 19—Junior team sabers at New York Turn Verein. 28—Open team sabers at New York A. C.

Feb. 4—Junior team fells at Fencers Club. 9—Team bayonet at New York A. C. 11—Junior team épée at Fencers Club. 13—Junior épée at New York Turn Verein. 16—Junior sabers at New York Turn Verein. 23—Informal at French Y. M. C. A. 27—Junior open fells at New York Turn Verein.

March 4—Individual three-weapon (president's medals) at New York A. C. 11—Team fells at Fencers Club. 18—Team épée (salties gold medals) at Fencers Club. 30—Inter-scholastic individual fells (A. F. L. A. silver medals) at Fencers Club.

April 12 and 13—Qualifying rounds, open competition at New York A. C. 24 and 25—Semifinals, open competition, at New York A. C. 26—Finals, open competition, at Hotel Astor.

WEST POINT DIVISION  
Feb. 2—Open novice teams at West Point.

LONG ISLAND DIVISION  
Feb. 2—Manrique trophy at Central Y. M. C. A. 4—Open fells at Crescent A. C. April 15—Open three-weapon at Crescent A. C.

## RIOTS AT UNIONIST MEETINGS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The organized disturbances at meetings in the Province of Quebec to be addressed by Unionist speakers, Cabinet ministers and others, continue, and culminated at a recent meeting held, or endeavored to be held in Sherbrooke, Que.

The two principal speakers were two members of the government, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and the Hon. C. C. Bannatyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A mob stormed the meeting which was held in His Majesty's Theater and a rush for the stage on which the speakers were seated was only prevented by streams of water from a well-directed fire hose. At the various entrances to the theater there were free fights between mobs of roughs who were trying to force their way in and the citizens assembled in the theater.

The front of the theater was wrecked, all the windows being broken. The few police on duty did the best they could with so large a mob, but it stated that the 150 special constables who had been requisitioned were not present, neither was the Mayor of the city who is a prominent Liberal. In spite of the rowdy element, the speakers were at times able to make themselves heard by those nearest the stage.

PRODUCER TO CONSUMER PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Vallambrosia, one of the largest and most productive plantations in Chatham County, has become the property of the Vallambrosia Farms, incorporated. It is proposed to operate the farm—aggregating 5000 acres—on a "producer to the consumer" plan, all the commodities raised on the plantations to be marketed through a chain of affiliated stores to eliminate middleman expenses.

## BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR NOBLE TRACK

Several Letter Men and Experienced Candidates Available—Four Dual Meets Scheduled

Now that the football season has come to a close, interest at Noble and Greenough School has turned to other branches of sport, and at present is centered on the track candidates. R. P. Lewis, faculty athletic director of the school, will coach the track candidates this winter, replacing Fred Burns, and he will start preliminary training the first of next week. From the number of boys who have signified their intention of reporting for work, the outlook for a strong track team at the private school this season is bright.

Several changes have been made in the schedule this season as compared with other years: By absorbing Volkmann School, Noble & Greenough is without the meet this year that in past years has been the objective of the Noble team. Four dual meets have been arranged in order to round the team into shape for the annual New England interscholastic championship meet under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, which will be held this season in Mechanics Building, Feb. 23. Instead of making the meet with Volkmann School the object of their efforts, the Noble & Greenough track men will this year go out for the interscholastic title.

There are three letter men available for the team this year, Capt. Philip Hesselstine, Franklin Nichols and Theodore Weber, and there are some other experienced men who will be a big help, with a good quantity of new material that can be developed. Captain Hesselstine is a middle-distance runner, Nichols will go out for the dashes, and Weber is a high jumper. Nichols is also captain-elect of the 1918 football team.

Richard Whitney, if he is available this season, should be a point winner for the team in the dashes and hurdles, but he is in the aviation service, and may be called for active duty. A. G. Caldwell, who captained the Huntington School track team last season, and who is a middle-distance runner, will be a candidate for the Noble and Greenough team this year, as will D. T. Richardson, who starred in the dashes at Lawrenceville Academy last year.

The first dual meet of the year for the Noble and Greenough team will be with the Boston High School of Commerce in the East Armory, Jan. 18. Browne and Nichols School will be Noble's second opponent, the meet to take place on Nichols Field, Cambridge, Feb. 1. The annual meet with Country Day School will be held Feb. 9, on the Country Day field, Newton, and the last dual meet will be with Roxbury Latin School on Dexter Field, Brookline, Feb. 16.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS

James Merrill, quarterback and end, has been elected to captain the Boston Latin School football team next season. He is a brother of the former all-round Latin School athlete, Joseph Merrill.

At a meeting of the football team at Boston English High School Wednesday, C. C. Spencer, star tackle, was elected to captain the team in 1918. Captain-elect Spencer is a member of the junior class, and has shown good football all season.

Under the direction of Faculty Manager A. V. Garrauth, 30 candidates for the Middlesex School hockey team reported for the first practice of the season on Bateman's Pond, North Concord, Wednesday afternoon. Capt. D. F. Thayer is the only veteran left from last year's team.

Reports from Manchester, N. H., state that the high school eleven representing that city will have great support in its game against Medford Saturday, and that fully 2000 Manchester fans will take the trip to Boston and encourage their team during the contest.

Faculty Manager J. L. Hayward of Somerville High School has announced that the proposed football game between his school and the Scott High School of Toledo, O., at Toledo, on Saturday, has been called off because of the heavy expenses of the trip. Somerville will meet Peabody High School, Saturday, instead.

Coach J. E. Mansfield of Medford High School is being assisted in bringing his boys into top form for the New England championship game Saturday at Braves Field with Manchester, N. H., by Charles Harris, former Newton High School and Colgate College star end player. A hard workout was given the boys Wednesday afternoon, which was followed by a mass meeting of the student body to increase the enthusiasm.

## JANOWSKI AGAIN A WINNER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—David Janowski of Paris scored his fifth victory in the match with Charles Jaffe at the rooms of the New York Chess Club here Wednesday, when he won the tenth game of the series in 37 moves. The French master had the white side of a queen's pawn opening. Jaffe put up a good defense, but could not prevent his opponent from establishing a superiority of pawns on the queen's side of the board. Janowski won a pawn at his twenty-ninth turn, which gave him an overwhelming advantage on the left wing. Soon after Jaffe resigned. Of the 10 games played Janowski has won five, Jaffe two, and three have been drawn.

## INDIANA PLEASED WITH ITS ELEVEN

One of Two Teams Able to Score Against Ohio State, Which Won the Western Conference Football Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's football team has just closed one of the most successful seasons in the history of the gridiron game at the state school. Although the team did not win the Western Conference championship, it was one of only two elevens, in the "Big Ten" that scored on Ohio State, winner of the title this year. The other team sharing that honor was the University of Wisconsin.

Indiana scored nine points against the team representing the University of Minnesota, while the Gophers beat Chicago, 33 to 0. The Indiana students believe Coach Stiehm's men would have defeated Ohio State if that team had played without Harley. In the first period of the game with Ohio State, with Harley on the sidelines, the Hoosier eleven had the ball three-fourths of the time and threatened to score more than once. Like all the other teams in the conference, Indiana was unable to stop the star all-American fullback.

Indiana's last game was with Purdue and was easily won by the score of 37 to 0. The Lafayette team proved unexpectedly weak and at no time was a serious rival. Coach Stiehm's men opened up a fine assortment of forward passes, end runs and trick plays that completely bewildered O'Donnell's protégés. Purdue never had the ball within 20 yards of the Indiana goal line.

Coach Stiehm took a squad of 20 of his players to Hattiesburg, Miss., for a game on Thanksgiving Day before the 30,000 soldiers of the national army stationed there from the states of Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. The game was with the team organized by the soldiers.

Indiana already has one game scheduled for next season with the University of Minnesota at Indianapolis Oct. 20. This was made last season, when a two-year contract was signed. There is some talk of breaking off athletic relations with the ancient rival, Purdue, because of the action of the authorities of that school in waiting until two days before the annual game this year before filing protests against the eligibility of Indiana's brilliant plunging fullback, L. J. Howard '18, of Ripon, Wis., and H. J. Ewert '18, a right guard, of Hammond, Ind. Coach Stiehm had used these two men in all games during the season and had built most of his best plays around Howard.

The outlook for a good team next year is excellent, and the only thing that will mar the prospects will be the loss of the prospective candidates to the army. The team will lose the services next season of Capt. R. G. Hathway, A. L. Bowser, Charles Dalzell and C. H. Keever, who are members of the senior class. To take their places there will be several good men from this year's freshman team, among them being C. H. Mathys, J. L. Geisler, Leonard McCall, Barry Nelson and C. T. DuComb. These men all made splendid records on the freshman eleven this season under the coaching of C. G. Rathbun.

The total receipts from all football games this season was approximately \$20,000, which is about \$2000 less than the amount taken in last year. The biggest money-getter on the schedule was the game with Ohio State, the conference champions, played at Indianapolis, Indiana's share of the receipts being in excess of \$6000. The next biggest gate receipts were realized from the Purdue game, played in this city, which brought in about \$4000. Considering the fact that war's call early last year took away many of the best candidates with which Coach Stiehm had to work and that he had only 16 men, all told, the showing made by his team, it is thought here, is remarkable.

## COMMERCIAL GAINS IN NEWTON LEAGUE

Commercial, Cochato, Newton and North Gate were the winning clubs in the Newton Bowling League series Wednesday evening and each secured two out of the three possible points in their matches. Boston A. A., Arlington Boat Club, Maugus and Hunnewell were the clubs defeated. Three of the winning clubs bettered the 2700 mark. Commercial turning in the best team total for the evening by bowling 2742. Cochato moves up to a tie for second place in the standing with Arlington Boat Club, while Commercial increases its hold on first place to three points. The summary:

Commercial Club	929	832	840-2742
Boston A. A.	873	889	891-2653
Cochato Club	888	927	886-2711
Arlington B. C.	856	817	874-2647
Newton Club	918	842	950-2710
Maugus Club	923	841	813-2557
North Gate Club	853	867	850-2570
Hunnewell Club	845	928	755-2528

## ANOTHER TEAM QUITS

Another six-day bicycle race team dropped out at Madison Square Garden today when Root withdrew at 11:30, leaving Drobach without a partner. At 12 o'clock, the eighty-fourth hour, the nine leaders had traveled 1493 miles and 7 laps, with Debaetes leading. The record is 1671 miles and 3 laps, made in 1914 by Moran and McNamara.

## BIG MEETINGS FOR NEW YORK

Plans for Important Events During This Month—Baseball and Tennis Heads Will Gather

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city will be the center of a number of important athletic conferences this month. Both amateur and professional sports will be considered and plans laid out for the holding of big events during the next year. These meetings include the gathering of the National League of Professional Baseball clubs, the International Lawn Tennis Association, the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Each of these organizations will consider the outlook for the 1918 season in the particular branch of sport which it governs or over which it holds advisory jurisdiction. In a general way it can be said that, almost without exception, these organizations are preparing to advocate a continuation of athletics within such limitations as may be deemed advisable or necessary. The war has greatly changed the aspects of all forms of competition and to a large extent the game is now intended for those who through one cause or another are not engaged in the more serious business of the moment.

To meet the present situation radical changes are to be expected and will be made in the code of playing rules of the various organizations. The National league will advocate a reduction of the players roster of each club to a maximum of 18, among other innovations. The restoration of lawn tennis championship play under certain restrictions will be proposed by leaders of the game.

## DARTMOUTH GIVES ATHLETIC LETTERS

HANOVER, N. H.—The football "D" was awarded to 15 members of the Dartmouth College squad at a meeting of the athletic council Wednesday as follows: Capt. H. B. McDonough '18, E. F. Healey Jr. '18, T. V. Lehman '18, A. F. Youngstrom '18, K. C. Eovan '19, M. Presbrey '19, R. G. Neely '19, W. P. Durkee Jr. '20, E. E. Meyers '20, H. B. Phillips '20, J. T. Murphy '21, H. V. Presson '21 and G. J. Shepherd '21.

H. C. Avery '19 was awarded the track "D" for being the best of the Dartmouth runners in the last cross-country season. Cross-country insignia were awarded as follows: G. E. Daniels '18, S. F. Jenkins '19, R. M. Lewis '19, W. A. Carter '20, C. F. McGoughran '20, H. F. Manchester '21 and W. M. Slack '21.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

It is reported in New York City that James Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian School all-round athlete and now a member of the New York Giants, has retired from athletics for good.

Wednesday afternoon found 36 athletes reporting to Trainer Donovan for track work at Harvard. The number of candidates is growing daily and prospects of the Crimson having an informal varsity and regular freshman relay team this winter are now quite bright.

H. E. Weeks and T. J. Halpin, two of the best track athletes in New England, have joined the United States Navy. Weeks is a star long-distance runner, while Halpin was formerly captain of the Boston Athletic Association track team and national senior quarter-mile champion of the United States.

President J. K. Tener of the National league may be opposed to the plan to limit the number of players carried by each club to 18 next summer, but it looks as if a majority of the club owners would favor the project. C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago club is now reported as being in favor of the move.

P. E. Presbrey, for a number of years a member of the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, is to retire this winter. He has taken an active part in the management of tennis affairs in this country for a long time and was one of the national intercollegiate doubles champions in 1883. He won the title paired with H. A. Taylor as representatives of Harvard.

The decision of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association to hold its annual relay carnival in April next is along the line of the policy adopted by the Red and Blue authorities. The western colleges are pretty sure to have a large representation, and Harvard, Yale and Princeton will probably make some individual entries although it is hardly to be expected that any one of the big three will be represented by a relay team.

## PENN TO HAVE RELAY CARNIVAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association announces that it has been decided to hold the annual relay carnival next spring. The finals will be held the last Saturday in April, unless unforeseen events cause a change.

## MICHIGAN A. C. DEFEATED

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Superior weight and greater skill in the use of the forward pass enabled the football eleven from Camp MacArthur, Texas, to defeat the Michigan Agricultural College team, 20 to 0, here Wednesday afternoon.

## FULHAM SECOND IN THE COMBINATION

Win From the Much-Improved Queen's Park Rangers by Odd Goal While Chelsea Are Defeated by the Crystal Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Fulham ascended to second place in the London Association Football Combination after the matches played Nov. 10. They were opposed to the much improved Queen's Park Rangers club, and though they only achieved success by the odd goal in five, yet that was sufficient to help them up one place in the table, for Chelsea were defeated at home by Crystal Palace by the only goal of the match. West Ham, the leaders, made no mistake against Clapton Orient, who went under, 4 goals to 1. The Spurs piled up a big score of 6 goals to 1 against Brentford, and the only drawn game of the combination was played between Millwall and the Arsenal, score 2 all.

Leeds City maintained their leadership of the Midland section of the league. Opposed to Birmingham, who have upset the calculations of many leading clubs this season, the City won a strenuous game by the only goal. Leeds are level with Sheffield United in the matter of points, but are slightly ahead in goal average. The difference was reduced on Saturday through the United's win against Notts County by 6 goals to 1. Another big victory fell to Notts Forest at the expense of Grimsby, 5 to 0, and also to Leicester Posse, who triumphed over Lincoln, 4 to 0. Barnsley and Hull City each found the net three times in these encounters with the Wednesday and Rotherham County, who replied with two goals and one goal respectively. The sectional program was completed with Bradford's defeat at the hands of Huddersfield, 2 goals to 1.

Stoke have now been forced to share the honors of the Lancashire section with the Liverpool club. In fact, the latter enjoy the lead on goal average. Both teams were at home on Saturday, and the Liverpool organization got the better of Manchester City by 2 goals to 0. Stoke, however, went in for "collecting," and before the final whistle blew had run up a score of 16 goals to 0 against Blackburn Rovers. No other phenomenal scores were recorded, but victories were obtained by Everton at Oldham (3 to 1), Blackpool at Southport (2 to 0), Preston North End at Burnley (2 to 1), and Bolton Wanderers on the Manchester United ground (3 to 1). Burn were one of the three clubs to win at home, their opponents being Rochdale and the score 2 to 1. A drawn game took place at Stockport with Burslem as the visitors.

The leading clubs of the Scottish League did not score heavily on Saturday. Most of them scraped through by the only goal of the match, as in the case of Kilmarnock on the Airdrieonians' ground, Glasgow Celtic against the Academicals, and Partick Thistle vs. Falkirk. In the case of Greenock Morton, the odd goal in three gave them the verdict against the amateurs from Queen's Park. The Rangers did better against the Hearts, on the latter's ground, and won by three clear goals. Motherwell suffered defeat at home at the hands of Clyde, 3 goals to 1, as did Clydebank on the St. Mirren ground. Third Lanark and Dumbarton got the necessary goal in their matches with Hibernians and Ayr. The following results, from Ireland are to hand:

Glenrath, 2; Belfast Distillery, 0. Glenavon, 1; Belfast United, 0. Linfield, 2; Cliftondale, 1.

## NEWPORT ELEVEN IN ITS LAST PRACTICE

NEWPORT, R. I.—Capt. C. R. Black Jr. and his Newport Naval Reserve football players will have their last practice of the season here this afternoon in final preparation for the game with the Charlestown Navy Yard eleven at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday.

Coach Bull put the players through a strenuous 30-minute scrimmage Wednesday afternoon in addition to the regular preliminary work. The players showed up finely in their signal drill, and the scrimmaging was all that could be desired. The first team made no less than three touchdowns against the second, while the latter was unable to score.

Coach Bull appears to have definitely decided upon Purdy for quarterback of the team in the game Saturday. The former Brown player is a good field general, and plays a nice individual game as well.

## Navy Foot Ball Sat., 2 P. M., at Stadium



## OLD DARLINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Darlington has recently had occasion, in the midst of its war activities, to glance back at its very ancient history. A town in the County Palatine of Durham—and the Durham Palatinate was one by prescription or immemorial custom—it became a borough in the Twelfth Century by virtue of the charter granted by one of the Prince Bishops, the famous Bishop Pudsey. In the reign of William IV the rights of the Bishop of Durham became vested in the crown, and in 1867 Darlington was granted a fresh charter by which the bailiff ceased to be chief magistrate and the town became a mayorality. It is the jubilee of the granting of this fresh charter that Darlington, the mother of modern railways, has celebrated. The town with its great industrial development of the Nineteenth Century, its locomotive and engine factories, its iron and brass foundries, its mills and tanneries, is typical of many of these north country towns, great centers of the kingdom's energies, whose development through the centuries has marked the alteration of the general physiognomy of England herself.

The historical foundations of Darlington were the subject of a jubilee address to the townsfolk delivered by Mr. Edward Wooler, F. S. A., the Chairman of the Darlington Borough Education Committee. The address evoked, forcibly in brief, the Darlington of past centuries and probably, to many of its hearers, it served as a happy introduction to that "faithful record of mouldering manuscripts," "The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Darlington in the Bishoprick by W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe Esq., F. S. A." and even perhaps to some of the Surtees Follies.

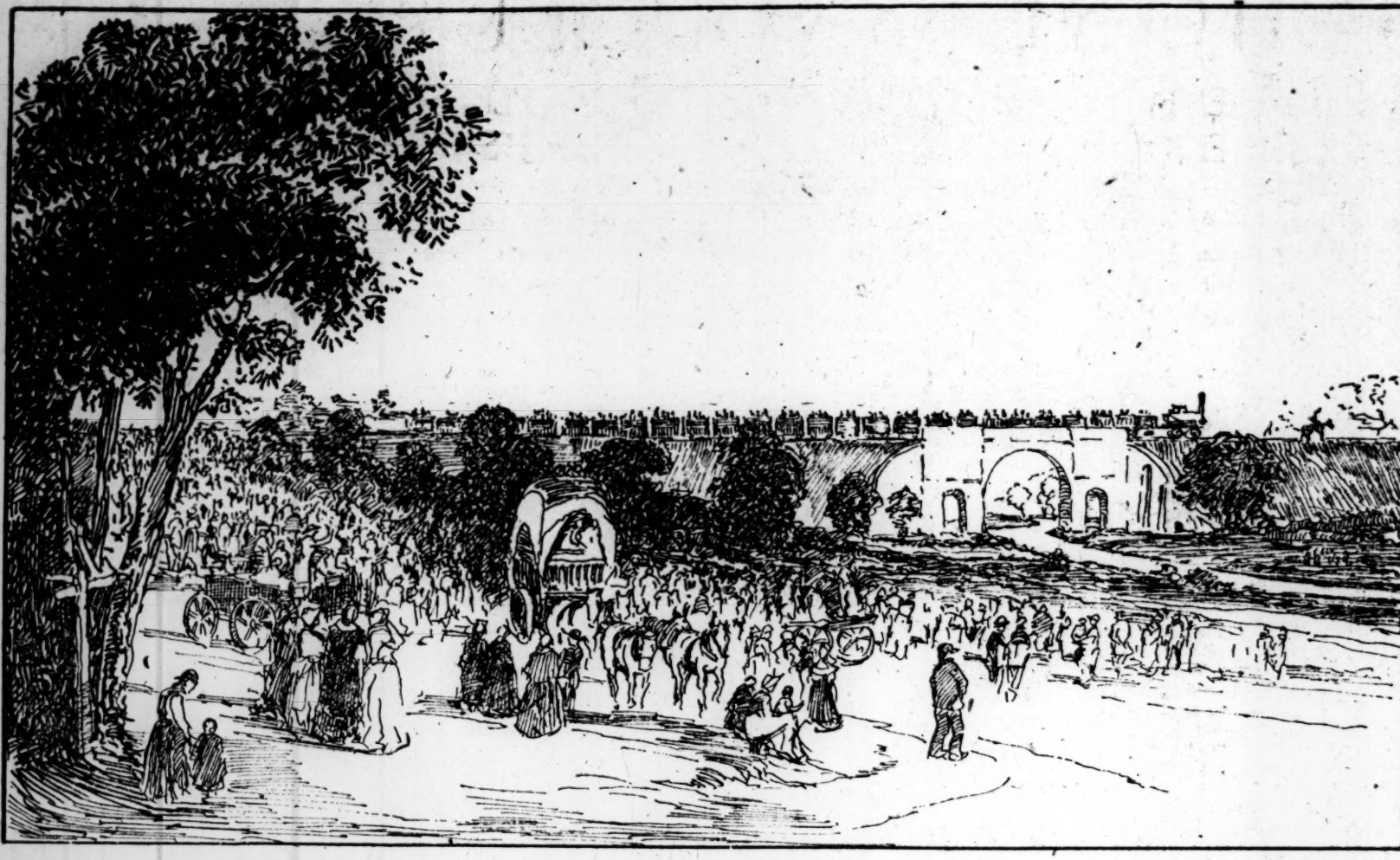
One of the antiquities of Darlington is its Borough seal. The Darlington seal dates from 1280 and bears the inscription "Sigillum Commune de Darnington" (The Seal of the Commonalty of Darnington), but the most remarkable of Darlington's antiquities is the Bulmer stone. The very word antiquity is insufficient to describe the stone. It is a glacial monolith and belongs to a period antecedent to human habitation of the British Isles. Longstaffe does not regard his book as the proper place for a discussion as to why Bowlders (the Bulmer stone is a boulder from the Westmoreland Shap Fell) rolled up hill and down hill from their native cliffs to the places they now occupy, sometimes above and sometimes below their original level, but he says that he has seen the Darlington stone classified with the black stone of Mecca, the clach Dhu or black stone of Scottish villages, and the smooth stones of the stream which the idolatrous people chose for their portion. Besides being termed a boulder stone, the Darlington stone, as well as one on the brink of the Tees on the Yorkshire side at Pleacebridge, were called "batling stones" because of the use weavers made of them to beat their linen yarn.

Bishop Pudsey, to whom Darlington owed its original charter, caused a book to be made, known as the Bolden Buke, which contains the rentals of the demesne and village lands of his Twelfth Century bishopric. Darlington had been a place of importance as early as 1083, owing to its position on the road from Watling Street to Hartlepool, the chief port of the Palatinate. The entries in Bolden Buke which refer to Darlington show that the Bishop must have had a household in the town, and that the peasants were bound to the carriage of his wood and wine, as well as of salt from the old salt works at the mouth of the Tees and of herrings from Hartlepool. They also had to carry such articles as he might require as he moved from manor to manor. The entry in Bolden Buke regarding Adam de Saleby of Little Haulington is as follows:

"Adam de Saleby holds at farm the demesne of this place with a stock of two ploughs and two harrows, and with the land sown sicut in circifrago contained; with the Grange and fold yard (curia clausa) and renders eight marks. And he finds a litter for the Lord Bishop in his journeys at Darlington. And besides he has the custody of the house and court of the Lord Bishop at Darlington and those things that are brought thither, at his own cost, in consideration of a certain parcel of tillage called Haddale, which he holds in the fields of Darlington opposite the Hall on the E. side of it, across the water. (The pasture with the sheep is in the hands of the Bishop, but Adam, if he will, may have in the same pasture 100 sheep during the term for which he shall hold the said farm.)"

The Buke shows that there were dyers in Darlington at the time when it was written, and at the close of the Thirteenth Century "Madersgarth", where the dye was obtained, is mentioned as belonging to the Walworths.

The first direct mention of the name Darlington occurred between 1003 and 1016, when four magnates met at the fair city of York, says Longstaffe in his relation of the handing over of Darlington to St. Cuthbert. The magnates were Ethebert the Unready King, Archbishop Wulfstan, Bishop Adhune of Durham, and Styr, son of Ulphus, cives dives, who had obtained license from the hapless monarch to give Dearnington with its dependencies to Saint Cuthbert, and now before the king, archbishop and bishop, with many others of the chief personages of the realm, the donation was solemnized with a heavy curse on all who should violate the patrimony of the saint. In those good old days, grants were made in some worshipful presence, and at some solemn time or assembly, and in the absence of charters a visible token was frequently added to witness the fact before all men forever, like Jacob's pillar, round which his brethren cast an heap of stones. Styr then, with a swinging long curse on all possible



Opening of the first public railway, Darlington, Sept. 27, 1825

future violators of the church's privileges, which was a very necessary part of the ceremony.

Terras Cuthberti qui non spoliare veretur  
Esse quant certu quod morte mala  
moriturur

gave to St. Cuthbert, Dearnington or Darlington with its appendages, together with lands in Coniscliffe, Cockerton, Haughton, Normanby and Seaton, and Longstaffe adds, by this grant it is presumed the manors of the bishops in this town arose. Hegg's Legend of Saint Cuthbert contains this passage: "These were the beginnings of the church of Durham where Aldwinus (the last Bishop of Chester and the first of Durham) first ascended the episcopall chayre, anno Dom. 996, in the reign of King Ethelred, who, to maintain the laziness of the monks of Durham, (he) gave St. Cuthbert Darlington, with the appurtenances: where, afterward Hugh Pudsey built both a manour and a church. . . . To these possessions, Scaculius, one of the nobles, added Brighthelm (Bradbury), Mordun, and Soceburge (Socburn). So ready was the devotion of those times to give all to the church and to become poor, to be made rich in the world to come, as if, forsoot, the monks were only the men that must be happy in both worlds."

So Darlington had its saint and its church long before Bishop Pudsey reigned as Prince Bishop over the Durham Palatinate; though it was he who entirely remodeled the church. To him modern Darlington owes St. Cuthbert's beautiful spire and Twelfth Century roof.

Of the grammar school, which undoubtedly existed in very early times, there are but the very scantiest records. In the year 1416 the almoner of Durham has an entry for a payment of 14s. to the schoolmaster coming from Darlington to teach the boys "for the time being," and in 1546 under the Chancery Act of Henry VIII, the existence of an endowed grammar school is clearly shown: "The Chauntreie of All Sayntes, in the parishes of Darlington." The school was refounded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the charter being made on the petition of Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and James (Pilkington), then Bishop of Durham, on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of "Darlington." "For the perpetual education, erudition, and instruction of boys and youths of that town there to be trained, instructed and taught."

Though there are no entries until the Seventeenth Century concerning the school, conditions and methods probably closely resembled those of the Durham Grammar School endowed by Bishop Langley in 1414. Judging by the fact that Canterbury and Winchester and Worcester had public grammar schools served by secular grammar under the control not of monasteries, but of the archbishop and the bishop, up to times unrecorded, the Durham Grammar School certainly existed long before the Fifteenth Century. The letters patent addressed to Bishop Langley for the foundation of a chantry for the teaching of "grammar and song" were addressed to Thomas Newton, a canon of Darlington, and John Thoraby, both clerks, for the appointment of two chaplains who were to be sufficiently advanced and instructed in grammar and song, so that one may know how to keep school in grammar, the other in song, in the city of Durham. It was provided that the two masters should live together "in the same manse (manso) assigned to them by the bishop in the city of Durham." The school hours were from 7 to 11 a. m. and 12:45 to 5 p. m. It was the business of the "chief monyter" to note the late comers and give in their names to the master. Study was to consist of the learning of the Latin tongue, which had to be spoken by the scholars in school. They were to have "perfective by hearte every rule contained in the king's grammar." One of the statutes for the scholars provided that the prefects or prepositors should not use "in or nere the schoole wapons, as dagger, sword, or staffe, cudgell or such like." The holidays consisted of the period between Dec. 24 to the day after Twelfth Day, Wednesday before Easter to Monday after Low Sunday, and Wednesday before Whitsunday to Monday after Trinity Monday. Holiday tasks appear to have been more for-

midable than at the present day, for the boys were called upon "to repaire to the schoole after the breaking up twice everie daie. . . . to repaire such things as the schoolmaster shall think profitable for their better proceeding." In 1595 an order is issued against the "intolerable disorder used by the scholars of the foundation of this church and others of this citie and countie, in breaking up, as they terme it, of this schoole, to a seditious and perilous example of other elder folke." The masters having been instructed on which days they were "to demisse the schollers" it was ordered that "if any scholler or chorister. . . shall presume to shutt the schoole doore or windows, or help to keep it or them shutt, or assist or consent thereto for the keeping out of the schoolmaster usher or any governor or officer of this church, or for that purpose shall weare any weapon or use any force. . . . he shall be dismissed."

In 1632 Richard Smelt, master of Darlington Grammar School, was appointed to rule over the Durham scholars, and the school seems to have particularly distinguished itself at this period. In 1640 Langley's school and the master's house having been burned down by the Scots in their march south in that year, Richard Smelt retired to the living of Easingwold. The Seventeenth Century entries of the Darlington church warden's accounts show that a good deal of, if not entire rebuilding, became necessary at the schoolhouse. In 1647 occurs the remarkable entry: "for taking down the schoolhouse 5s." and in 1651 £18 9s. 1d. was paid out to masons and "wrights." In 1652 "fenstering in the schoole chimney" costs £1 14s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. is paid to "the thatcher and his server." One of the entries is for the payment of 13s. in 1667 to a lettered lady, a Mrs. Colthirst, the wife of one of the church wardens, for translating the school patent into English.

Darlington lies on the Great North Road, and that fact added many interesting chapters to its history. It is recorded that in 1369 Edward I. marching north, passed through Darlington, and that Adam de Sutton, the bailiff of Darlington, was paid 45s. 2d. from the King's alms for the repair of a bridge in his town, where the King's treasure and various carriages had to pass. Darlington also saw the royal progress of the son of Mary Queen of Scots, James VI of Scotland, to London. James was not polite to Darlington. There is a tradition that when he arrived at the old mudhouse in Thwbell Row, which was "where Watson's saddle now stands," opposite the old Town Hall, the monarch arch put his head out of the coach window and asked "where he had got to." "Darnton," was the reply. "Darnton!" he exclaimed. "Humph! I think it's Darnton in the dirt." Longstaffe, who quotes the story, also gives a "rude old rhyme" to the effect that Darnton has a bonny, bonny church, With a brooch upon the Steeple; But Darnton is a mucky, mucky town, And mair sham on the people.

He remarks the name was well earned by a town whose streets "were only lately paved in 1749," and which included in that bad old practice of keeping a refuse heap before each front door. The word "brooch" in the rhyme is apparently a northern word for any spire: In Yorkshire it is "broich," as "Wakefield broich." Darlington broach is very famous as a landmark, Longstaffe goes on to say, and having appropriately quoted the line.

Darlington's tall spire, emerging, gleams, disconcertingly remarks that whenever he saw it it inevitably reminded him of a "good roast goose" because "broche" is a spit, a spire being pointed like one.

Far more interesting than King James' perambulations through England is the journey of the priors of Durham and Finchdale to London in the year 1274. Robert de Insula, the Prior of Finchdale, had just been elected Bishop of Durham and "the train in attendance, upon so important an occasion, as when an elected prelate and prior, who stood in the capacity of dean in his cathedral church, journeyed to seek confirmation of the appointment by the King, must have been very considerable. Their rate

of motion cannot be taken as a fair criterion of the ordinary speed of traveling, as every convenience and aid would be especially supplied. They reached London on the fifteenth day after leaving Durham. Two kinds of carriages are mentioned, carets and bigae. The former were four-wheeled and the latter two-wheeled. The road pursued was by Northallerton, Boroughbridge and Pontreaf to Doncaster; the first night was passed at Ketton, where the monastery possessed a grange. The party did not pay by meal, but by what was actually consumed, for they had prepared a stock of provisions to be carried in their carts, and a stock of herrings was dispatched from Northallerton to Doncaster against their arrival at that town. At Ketton they paid for kitchen stuff, drink and bread, all other accommodation being ready and gratis. Further on charges occur for fore-runners, oats, hay and litter for their horses. . . . The whole journey up cost £275 15s. 5d. The return was no more rapid. The party reached Ketton by 10 days' travel.

Longstaffe further says that there is evidence of the Great North Road having been in use at the time because in the "Raid of the Bishop," when Gilbert stole the bishop, and the chattels of his cardinals, the prelate had received warning of danger at Darlington; but from the variety of ways by which men of note traveled to Edinburg and back to York and Durham, it would appear that the causeways were all much alike in importance.

The condition of the roads in the country of Durham even after the introduction of the turnpikes in 1742 was such that in 1800 Will Roughhead, for a long time guard of the telegraph coach, had, on the road from Rutherford to Durham, to walk for several miles before the coach, carrying a flambeau and calling out to the driver to put his horses to the right or left, according as the holes were more or less deep.

Before the days of the famous Stockton and Darlington railway, the turnpike between the two towns was repaired by throwing trees into the ruts, the trustees having no funds for doing the work better. Longstaffe also says that before the building of Winston Bridge towards the latter end of the Eighteenth Century, the coal carriers from the north riding of Yorkshire, when coming into the county of Durham, always provided themselves with axes in order to be prepared to render the roads passable by means of them. "Before the primitive fashion now pursued on the corduroy roads in the backwoods of America." To the badness of the roads were added the depredations of the bands of highwaymen which infested the highways. In 1773 the robbing of the postboy while on his way between Durham and Darlington led to the transfer of post-boys to coaches, the first mail from Newcastle to the south being conveyed by the royal mail coach on Nov. 22, 1786. From 1764 a stage coach ran from Newcastle to York, and in 1772 the Darlington Pamphlet contained the following announcement:

NEWCASTLE POST COACH, Darlington May 22, 1772. Began to run Three Days a Week, on Monday the 29th of January, 1770, and continues setting out from the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, London, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and from the Bull and Post Boy, in Newcastle, on the same days; will go from London to Newcastle in Three Days. . . . The Proprietors of this Machine beg leave to acquaint the public that they are determined not to carry Money, Plate, Jewels or Watches upon any Consideration whatever.

Besides the "machine" there were also chaises which could be hired to make the journey up to town. "Wanted," says a Darlington Mercury for 1773, "a partner in a postchaise to London, on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday next. Enquire of the Post Master in Darlington." Longstaffe says that 80 years before the date of his book there was just one post chaise in Darlington and that it only had three wheels. Miss Ann Allan traveled up to London in lonely glory in a coach in six in 1762, and her expenses amounted to £150, return journey included. While in town, the lady managed to spend £700. It was the custom for travelers on the road to make of Sunday a day of rest for man and beast, and this led to a good deal of landlord rivalry each other in fur-

nishing the best cheer of which their houses were capable.

Sir Walter Scott speaks of the custom in "Rob Roy." It was at the Black Bear in Darlington "on such a day, and such an occasion," that Frank Osbaldistone sits down with "a Scotch sort of a gentleman," Rob Roy himself, to discuss "as prime a buttock of beef as e'er hungry mon stuck fork in."

The records of the old coaching days of Darlington may be said to close on Sept. 27, 1825, when the first train ran triumphantly from Darlington to Stockton. Longstaffe's description of this event is well worth quoting, so vividly does he give the excited interest with which the event was regarded by the people of Darlington and of the entire countryside. "The engine," he says, "started off, and the scene became most interesting—the horsemen, galloping across the fields to accompany the engine and the people on foot endeavoring in vain to keep up with the cavalcade. . . . The speed was frequently 12, and for a short distance near Darlington 15, miles per hour; and at that time the number of passengers was counted to 450, which, together with the coal, merchandise and carriages, would amount to about 80 tons. The fields, lanes and bridges were covered with spectators. The procession was not joined by many horses and carriages, until it approached within a few miles of Stockton. Here, the situation of the railway which runs parallel and close to the Turnpike Road, gave a fine opportunity of viewing the procession. Numerous horses and vehicles traveled with the train, in some places within a few yards, without the horses seeming frightened; and the passengers by the engine had the pleasure of cheering their brother passengers by the stage-coach, which passed alongside, and of observing the contrast between the engine with her 600 passengers and load, and the coach with four horses, and only 16 passengers." The opening of the Darlington and Stockton Railway took place in 1825. Since that date Stephenson's No. 1 locomotive, preserved in the Bank Top Station, has become one of the town's curiosities, while Darlington itself builds the engines which run on the Great Iron Road to the North.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Church and State

SCOTTISH RITE HERALD—In framing the system of American Government, its founders wisely decreed the entire separation of church and state in governmental affairs, and the subordination of the former to the latter. This is one of the wisest among the provisions of our system of government for the liberty and independence of the individual man, as well as for the security of the nation. It is eminently proper that every man should have the right to think and believe and act as he pleases with respect to religious matters, provided he does not contravene the laws of the country; and it is equally important that the public polity of the nation should in no way be encroached upon, or interfered with, or obstructed, by any religious, social or military organization, or body of private citizens. Therefore, when peace is established it should be done upon a basis of the political rights of man divorced from all domination, dictation or interference from any ecclesiastical institution or authority, and we conceive it to be the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States, and of every Mason true to the teachings of the order, to insist that our President and our representatives shall have these considerations clearly in mind when it comes to dealing with our present enemies for terms of cessation of this sad contest of nations. Already in America we are feeling the influence of too active an intrusion of religious officials or advocates in the affairs of political administration, and the fundamental principle of entire separation of church and state should be loudly proclaimed and vigorously enforced.

## The Kenosha Idea

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—Kenosha, Wis., a small but industrially

very busy city, and a lake port as well, claims the invention of what looks like a promising method for raising war relief funds for every purpose without any difficulty. The further feature is that it is intended to "put all Kenosha behind the war work, and not a few Kenoshas." There will be no soliciting campaigns hereafter. A "patriots' fund" will be established with a central committee in charge, and from this apportionments will be made from time to time in favor of whatever particular object happens to be making an appeal. Every person who joins this movement for efficiency in patriotic benevolence will pledge himself to contribute the cash equivalent of one-half hour a week, in labor or income from his business or invested property. If any considerable proportion of the population of a town were recruited for a campaign like that a great amount of patriotic effort would be conserved, and the town would be ready, on the instant, with its "quota" every time it was called upon.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Louis Cabrera, who is to be one of the two delegates sent by Mexico to attend the International Congress at Buenos Aires, next month, was chairman of the Mexican delegation on the joint commission named, in 1916, to adjudicate on differences between the United States and Mexico, and as such has an important part in shaping the outcome of that commission's labors. For the last 15 years he has been a major figure in the ranks of the Progressives and Democrats of Mexico, specializing in the study of forms of government and methods of national finance, and fitting himself for the duties that have come to him as a close adviser of General Carranza and trusted exponent of the "new Mexico." Officially, he has been confined, under the Carranza Administration, to administration of the Treasury; but practically, he has served on many sorts of missions, where it was necessary that the inner circle of Mexican statesmen should be represented and Carranza's real policy made known. Hence his selection for this conference at Buenos Aires. Mr. Cabrera is an intelligent and friendly coworker with all persons in the United States who really wish to aid in Mexico's democratic evolution; and to not a few American audiences he is known as a speaker on problems of Pan-Americanism and Mexican revolutionary reform.

General Luigi Cadorna, who, until recently, was Generalissimo of the Italian army, which position he had held since Italy entered the war, in May, 1915, comes of a distinguished military family. His father was the famous General Raffaele Cadorna, who fought with the British and French in the Crimea, and later led the troops which won Rome for Italy in 1870. He was educated at the Cadet School of Milan and the Military Academy of Turin, where he passed first in the final examinations. Besides his military studies, he devoted himself to reading history and philosophy. He has written several books on military questions, and his dispatches during the present war have been remarkable for their accuracy and frankness and for the simplicity and restraint of their style. Luigi Cadorna early became a captain, in 1883 a major, and in 1892 he was made colonel of the Tenth Corps of Bersaglieri. Continuing to rise rapidly, he was made chief of the staff in 1914. He has an extraordinary knowledge of the northeastern frontier of Italy, being familiar with every pass and valley. This has stood him in good stead in the defense that he has conducted with such courage, genius, and energy during these two and a half years of unprecedented warfare.

John Joseph Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has represented his district in Congress for twenty years, has announced his intention to retire from public life on Jan. 1, and to resume his calling as a lawyer. For seven years, since the Democratic Party has had control of the House of Representatives, he has been chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. As such he has had a very arduous and important task in keeping outgo somewhere near the line of "thrifty and national economy, as pressure from forces good and bad in the body politic, have pressed for increasing appropriations and taxes. To many persons his notes of warning often have seemed Cassandra-like, but he has persisted, and to his credit stands the saving of many millions of dollars. Of course, under the pressure of war appeals, he has had to modify somewhat his "watch dog" attitude. He will take with him much technical knowledge of the financial aspects of national affairs that he cannot turn over to his successor as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who will probably be Mr. Shirley of Kentucky.

## SEGREGATION ORDER UNCONSTITUTIONAL

BALTIMORE, Md.—Judge John C. Rose in the United States District Court here, has decided that the Baltimore Negro segregation ordinance comes under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, which recently declared the Louisville segregation ordinance unconstitutional. Judge Rose held that the Baltimore and Louisville ordinances were identical in one essential—that they prohibited white persons from living in blocks with colored persons and colored persons from living in blocks with white persons. The case came before Judge Rose in habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of a Negro charged with violating the ordinance. He was ordered released.

## MR. DE VALERA SPEAKS AT ATHY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Addressing a meeting at Athy, recently, Mr. de Valera insisted that the Irish language was essential to the success of their cause. They could never, he maintained, have Ireland genuinely a nation unless they had an Irish-speaking nation, and he then went on to allude to what he described as the garbled reports of their proceedings that appeared in the press. He thought the object of the Government was to try and drive "the Irish people into hysteria." Why, he asked, had the meeting at Newbridge that day been proclaimed? It was, perhaps, because some of the soldiers might carry out to the front what Irish sentiments were and what Irish nationality meant. They stood, he continued, for the traditional claim of the Irish people—a sovereign independence. Those who were in that movement were not flocking to something new, or running after some new ideal, they were constant and steadfast to the old ideal of Irish nationality. Parnell, in a speech he made in America, said that what the Irish people aimed at was the severance of the last link that bound them to Britain. Parnell aimed at what they were aiming for. He used the means at his end to achieve that just as he (de Valera) was using the means at their command to achieve their purpose. The methods that Parnell recommended were the methods they were recommending today. By coming into their movement they were proclaiming in this crisis of the world's history that what they wanted was an Irish independent republic. The speaker went on to comment on the attitude of the Irish Party in the House of Commons and compared their actions and statements with those of Parnell and Davitt. They sent them there, he said, to look after Ireland's interest, and they had failed to do it.

John Feiners said that those men, even if they were to carry out their original purpose, could do very little for Ireland in the House of Commons. Outnumbered and outvoted, they were in an essentially weak condition. And recognizing that their strength was at home organizing the Irish people, they said they would not go to the British House of Commons. We say, said Mr. de Valera, if we go there we shall be giving Ireland's case away, just at the time when it is essential that the case should not be given away by going to that Parliament and staying there. We are proclaiming to the whole world that this country recognizes the English Parliament as an illegitimate authority in this country. We repudiate that Parliament. We say it is not a legitimate Government in this country. We say we will have nothing to do with it, and will not by our presence there allow the peace conference to say that this is an internal question. We dare not go there if we want our case determined by the peace conference, because if we did so it would be stated that it was an internal question. Mr. Davitt had said: "No just cause, no cause of right, will ever find support from this House of Commons." (Mr. de Valera) had said that in a speech since he held the same view. It was because he held the same view that he said that the majority of the Irish people were the Irish people.

"I believe," continued the speaker, "that it is going to be said in the House of Commons tomorrow whether a deputation should not be sent to the Vatican to ask the Pope to prevent Irish priests from participating in the movement of ours. No doubt England would be very pleased to make use of the Vatican to keep us still longer under subjection. They had not such a very high opinion of the Vatican when discussing the Pope's peace note. It is an extraordinary thing that they should appeal to the 'pro-German Pope,' as they call him, to try and prevent priests from participating in this movement. I say that the priests have as citizens a perfect right to take their part in politics and we acknowledge they should have the same right as citizens that doctors and lawyers have. The priest as a citizen, he proceeded, has to my mind a perfectly legitimate place in politics, and I go further and say that as political questions sometimes involve moral questions the church has a right to interfere on this question of morality and as a Roman Catholic I acknowledge its right to interfere. But it must be a moral question, and I say that there is nothing immoral in this movement of ours to defend our liberties such as we have, and secure full liberties."

## SHIPBUILDING AT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The largest ship which ever passed down the ways of a shipbuilding yard into the St. Lawrence River was launched on Thursday at the Canadian Vickers Ltd. plant. This was the hull of the steamer Por-sanger, which was built for Norwegian account. Her carrying capacity is 8000 tons, and she has taken about a year to build, some 3500 men having been engaged on her construction. The various officials who took part in the launching proceedings agreed that Montreal was a most suitable location for a shipbuilding plant. Six other steel ships are under contract in the Vickers yards.

## PANAMA SALOONS DECREASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, C. Z.—A good many liquor shops have gone out of business in Panama and Colon lately, owing partly to high licenses, and partly to less drinking on the part of the population. The influence of the liquor trade in proximity to the large soldier camps in the Canal Zone has long been regretted by the best people here, and a strong sentiment against these conditions is growing.



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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNITED FRUIT'S  
LARGE EARNINGS

Never Before Has the Company  
Been Able to Display So  
Great Financial Strength as at  
Present

The United Fruit Company's record in its Sept. 30 fiscal year was one which amply sustained preliminary estimates. It shows an expansion in earning power and a solidity of financial strength which the company has never hitherto attained. When the 1916 year was finished with a balance for the \$48,792,000 stock of 24.4 per cent it was justly hailed as the most memorable achievement in the history of a long series of prosperous years. But 1917 has set a new high level with an actual balance for the stock of 26.7 per cent, and this after charging against income the sum of \$3,685,635 for taxes, compared with only \$889,146 in the 1916 year.

In other words, in the fiscal period just ended the company actually earned clear of charges, and the best estimate it can make of its excess profit tax, the sum of \$13,037,955, or a balance equal to nearly three and a half times the present 8 per cent dividend.

The actual balance for taxes and dividends and after deduction of interest was \$16,724,824, an increase of \$4,092,527, or 32 per cent over the previous year.

When a corporation which, like United Fruit, never exceeded \$8,000,000 net in a single year prior to the war, can jump to profits of \$17,592,391 before interest and taxes, it is obvious that the company has had an expansion in every department of its business which careful management and the ability to take advantage of favorable conditions has translated into a remarkable body of net profits.

It is because the management of United Fruit is far-sighted enough to realize that the present era of extraordinary earnings is not likely to be indefinitely prolonged that such decisive steps have been taken to put its finances in splendid shape. This is why the company has set aside and shows as reserve in its balance sheet \$10,000,000 cash to be used in paying off at par on May 1 next that amount of maturing four-year 5 per cent notes. This is, of course, a very material reduction in capitalization but it is one which commends itself as a most prudent step. It cuts down fixed charges \$500,000 per annum and at the same time will leave the company with only \$7,610,405 of other bonds and of this amount at least \$2,000,000 will be wiped out during the 1917-18 year by normal sinking fund operations.

In fact, the United Fruit Company sinking funds have been a most persistent working force. During the late year, for example, in addition to setting up cash for retirement of these \$10,000,000 notes the sinking funds canceled \$2,113,869 of various debentures.

It is worth noting that in addition to the \$10,000,000 cash reserved to pay off the May 1 notes the company had a free cash balance on Sept. 30 of \$7,440,629 in addition to which there were in the treasury \$4,629,806 of United States and British government securities. This item shows an increase of \$2,644,328 during the year, the bulk of which is undoubtedly Liberty loans.

By the end of the 1918 fiscal year United Fruit is expected to have outstanding not more than \$8,000,000 of bonds and notes. This amount becomes most impressive when contrasted with the \$33,359,168 of the bonded debt on Sept. 30, 1915, only two years ago.

United Fruit has completely reversed its policy toward bonds. At one time its outstanding bonds and stocks were running neck and neck. It is now very close to the point where bonds will be only \$5,000,000 and where in another year they may even be wiped out altogether. The amount saved in interest charges through this bond reduction already closely approximates half the present 8 per cent dividend on the stock.

A feature which will not escape attention is the fact that during its late year United Fruit charged \$4,861,178 into operation for depreciation of tropical property, steamships, railways and the like. This follows a 1916 charge of \$3,912,259. In addition to this \$4,861,178 there was a direct charge to profit and loss of \$503,873 for special depreciation allowance.

During the past three fiscal years United Fruit has devoted almost \$18,000,000 either by absorption in operating expenses or direct charges against profit and loss to depreciation purposes. No doubt this depreciation allowance was needed to "sweeten up" the inventory account. But it is asserted that it must have accomplished a great deal of good and that the company's book values today must be down very close to bedrock.

United Fruit on Sept. 30 last had the largest working capital in its career. The balance of net quick assets was \$19,498,966, contrasting with \$17,808,000

714 at the end of the 1916 year and only \$8,693,693 in 1915.

United Fruit has become so many-sided that the statistical presentation of its financial record is no longer a simple matter. At the same time the accompanying figures tell a story of remarkable growth and they make the record of the last two years stand out in bold relief.

United Fruit has had its war trials. Of its 24 American ships five are already in government service. And the English fleet has been almost entirely taken over by the British Government. In addition, eight steamships which the company had building in the United States have been requisitioned by the Government. If the ship-taking program does not go any further the company can continue to do business and make substantial earnings during the 1918 year. Its volume of gross will be a bit curtailed and it is hardly expected that the remarkable earning record of the Sept. 30 year can be duplicated. At the same time, given ships, United Fruit has two food products, in bananas and sugar, for which there is an insistent demand.

SOUTH AMERICAN  
BANK'S NEW BRANCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York office of the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., has received a cable advice that a branch of the bank has been opened in Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina. The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, already has branches in southern Argentina at Gallegos, Puerto Deseado, San Julian, Trelew, a branch in Punta Arenas (Strait of Magellan) Chile, in addition to other branches in the more important cities of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

SITUATION IN  
CAR SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports to the American Railway Association from all the railroads of the United States show that on Nov. 1 the excess of unfilled car orders amounted to 140,012 cars, an increase of 25,104 cars over the corresponding day last year. Of this number 97,000 cars were called for in other parts of the country than the congested region east of Chicago and north of the Potomac river where the abnormal war business is heaviest.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Flounders were brought to port in large numbers today, four vessels bringing 18,000 pounds to the South Boston fish pier. They were: F. P. Willett, 3500 flounders and 400 redfish; Vesta, 4500 flounders and 500 redfish; Marsella, 5000 flounders and 500 redfish. Other arrivals: Highland Belle, 900 pounds groundfish; W. M. Goodspeed, 11,200 and Patriot, 42,500. An Italian boat landed 2000 pounds fresh mackerel. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$9.50@10, steak cod \$10@11.50, market cod \$6@7, pollock \$6, large hake \$10, small hake \$7, and mackerel \$24.50.

Gill netters landed 200,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, at Gloucester today, the only arrivals reported there.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS		Bid	Asked
Amoskeag Com	61 1/2	62	
Amoskeag pfd.	80		
Arlington Mills	108 1/2		
Bates	270		
Boit Mills	80		
Brookline City	98		
Brookline Mills	150		
Charlton Mills	122 1/2		
Columbus Mills	107		
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	205		
Dwight	1050		
Everett	118		
Everett pfd.	175		
Flint Mills	160		
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	95		
Hamilton Woolen	90		
King Philip Mills	102 1/2		
Lancaster Mills	85		
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	110		
Lincoln	93		
Lynn	121		
Manomet Mills	123		
Mass. Cotton Mills	123		
Mass. Mills in Ga.	94		
Merrimack Com	55		
Nashua Mfg. Co.	102		
Nashua Mfg. Co. pfd.	750		
Naumkeag	190		
Nonantum	112		
Pacific	128		
Pennock Mfg. Co.	190		
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	210		
Salmon Falls Com	60		
Sharp Mfg. Co.	85		
Sharp Mfg. Co. pfd.	105		
Tremont & Suffolk	135		
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	240		
Wamsutta	109		
West Point Mfg. Co.	170		
MISCELLANEOUS			
American Glass Com.	172		
American Mfg. Com.	142 1/2		
American Mfg. pfd.	86		
Chapman Valve pfd.	100		
Draper Corp.	117 1/2		
Greeneleaf Tap & Dye Com.	123		
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	130		
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	130		
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	130		
Lynch Mfg. Associates	93		
Plymouth Cordage	183		
Saco-Lowell Shops Com.	140		
Saco-Lowell Shops pfd.	99		

Fruit & Freight		% earned on stock
1917	\$14,181,976	26.7
1916	\$14,181,976	26.7
1915	\$14,181,976	26.7
1914	\$14,181,976	26.7
1913	\$14,181,976	26.7
1912	\$14,181,976	26.7
1911	\$14,181,976	26.7
1910	\$14,181,976	26.7
1909	\$14,181,976	26.7
1908	\$14,181,976	26.7
1907	\$14,181,976	26.7
1906	\$14,181,976	26.7
1905	\$14,181,976	26.7
1904	\$14,181,976	26.7
1903	\$14,181,976	26.7
1902	\$14,181,976	26.7
1901	\$14,181,976	26.7
1900	\$14,181,976	26.7

UNITED SHOE CO.  
BUSINESS BRISK

Volume Practically Ten Per Cent  
Greater Than Last Year —  
Government Buying Is Felt

Notwithstanding the constant war readjustments, the business of the United Shoe Machinery concern is more than holding its own thus far this year, the volume running practically 10 per cent ahead of 1916.

Indirectly United Shoe is feeling the activity of the immense war orders for shoes which the Government has been placing in recent weeks. It is authoritatively estimated that from 30 to 33 1-3 per cent of the welt capacity of the country is now engaged on war work.

With less than 70 per cent of machinery available for civilian work, the shoe companies in general manage to keep fairly active, although contending with the labor problem, notably acute with women's wear companies. The factories of the Middle West, along the Mississippi Valley, are fairly busy.

At its Beverly (Mass.) plant, notwithstanding the departure of approximately 400 employees into government service, United Shoe is still employing about 5000, the average that has been maintained for some months. Abroad, conditions are better than had been anticipated, all things considered. The English plant, a government-controlled institution, is very busy on munition work, and French operations are picking up somewhat.

It would not appear that United Shoe will be affected to any extent by the excess profits tax. Its invested capital is at least \$65,000,000 and earnings of 15 per cent on this capital would total \$9,750,000, which compares with last year's record earnings of \$8,200,000. Roughly, the tax on this basis and 9 per cent exemption would be about \$400,000.

Finally consummated as of December 1, the United Shoe Corporation has absorbed the United Shoe Company, thus saving about \$70,000 a year in taxes.

United Shoe common stock recently declined to a record low price of 89 1/2 and comparing with a high quotation this year of 58 1/2. It can be said that no selling of stock has been on the part of the Winslow estate or so-called "inside interests," the readjustment simply paralleling that experienced by all investment securities.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.  
REPORT IS GOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Julius Kayser & Co. have issued their report for the year ended Aug. 31, 1917. The fiscal year having been changed to end Aug. 31 instead of Dec. 31, comparison with the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1916, is made as follows:

Net aft. deprec.	\$1,731,197	\$1,467,558
Raw silk res.	1,731,197	1,467,558
Balance	1,731,197	1,467,558
1st pfd. div.	1,394	1,394
2nd pfd. div.	48,650	32,433
Com. div.	450,000	130,000
Redemp. pfd. stk.	189,299	120,808
Plant deprec.	901,851	1,029,810
Sur. for year	3,674,147	2,792,294

\*Includes appropriation of \$175,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

During November 44 companies with an aggregate capital of \$58,530,000 were organized for the development of oil and gas resources of the United States.

The general operating committee of the eastern railroads has decided to ask authority to pool, effective immediately, all coal-carrying cars on the roads it represents.

The New Zealand Government has offered a bonus of 8 cents per pound for the first 100,000 pounds of retorted quicksilver that mines in New Zealand produce, on condition that at least one-half of the quantity is produced on or before March 31, 1920.

President Gorman, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, says that the question of declaring initial dividends on the two classes of preferred stock will be taken up at a meeting of the board in New York Jan. 9. J. N. Wallace has resigned as a director of the road and is succeeded by Judge Nathaniel French of Davenport, Ia.

Frank H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, estimates that municipal, railroad, public utilities and miscellaneous domestic securities maturing between the middle of this month and Dec. 1, 1918, will total more than \$1,300,000,000; loans placed in the United States since Aug. 1, 1914, by governments, municipalities and other borrowers amount to a little less than \$500,000,000, or an aggregate of more than \$1,800,000,000.

George E. Anderson, consul at Hong Kong, says that when the price of silver commenced to rise in 1916, the rise was due to a demand outside of China and the stocks of the metal in China were depleted. Deposits of silver in the banks of Shanghai at the beginning of 1917 were 22,859,000 taels and \$14,000,000 in coined money, compared with 39,429,000 taels and \$17,500,000 in coined money in the previous June. The movement continued until July, 1917, when the extraordinary rise in silver made the protection of reserves in the banks of Hong Kong and Chinese ports a necessity, and heavy purchases were made. The result has been that in October, 1917, it is probable that the stock of silver and gold in Shanghai is not more than \$10,000,000 below what it was at the time silver began to rise.

## REAL ESTATE

Charles P. Curtis and Charles H. Curtis, trustees of the Seaverns Land Trust, have sold to Mrs. Mary Roughan a lot of land on Prince Street, containing 4522 square feet abutting other property of the purchaser. Mrs. Roughan buys for improvement. She was represented by Robert T. Fowler and the grantors by Joseph Balch.

## ANOTHER DEDHAM ESTATE SOLD

Margaret A. L. Nowell has sold to Joseph Morrill and John C. Rice about 2 1/2 acres of land on Glenridge Road, Dedham, assessed for \$9200. The new owners have purchased for investment. Hayes & Welch were the brokers in the transaction.

## SALE IN THE WEST END

Improved real estate consisting of two four story and basement brick dwellings, have been sold by the owners Abraham Gold and wife, to Jacob Walzkin. They are located 33 to 42 Ewald Street, South End district. The estate is assessed for \$18,000 which includes \$5000 on 2259 square feet of land.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Callender St., 171, rear, Ward 21; Frank Sher, Allen J. Tucker, brick garage. West St., 25, rear, Ward 5; Boston Real Estate Trust; alter stores. Commonwealth Ave., 1083, Ward 25; Packard Automobile Co.; alter salesrooms and service station. Marlborough St., 275, Ward 26; City of Boston; alter engine house. Albany St., 751 to 765, Ward 6; City of Boston; alter hospital. Center St., 1153 and rear, Ward 22; Faulkner Hospital Corporation; alter administration bldg. and nurses home. Washington St., 693-701, Ward 5; George Holden Tinkham; alter stores. Cambridge St., 275, Ward 26; Armenian Rug Co.; alter mfg.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 6

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Tour. Brooklyn, N. Y.—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex. Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vazquez de Rulliva & Co.; Hotel Harvard. Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Menendez & Co.; Havana & Co.; U. S. Lewiston, Idaho—C. J. Brien; U. S. Louisville, Ky.—C. Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza. Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Estate Trust; U. S. New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour. Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. Scattergood & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co.; Copley Plaza. Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; U. S. Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams. San Francisco—H. C. Cullinan of Buckinghan & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—H. I. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—William Levy; U. S. St. Louis—J. A. Palen; U. S.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Akron, Pa.—W. Hess of Miller Hess & Co.; U. S. Anville, Pa.—D. R. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S. Baltimore—M. S. Hess of H. Hess & Bro. Baltimore—H. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S. London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South Molton St. London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Tour. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 168 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## NEW YORK CURB

Aetna Explos		Bid	Asked
do off	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Boston & Mont	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Butte & Z	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Butte, Detroit	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Caledonia	39	42	
Calumet & Jer	14	15	
Canada Corp	1 1/2	2	
Consolidated	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	2	
Cons Copper	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Cosden & Co	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Cosden O & G	14 1/2	15 1/2	
Goldfield Cons	1 1/2	2	
Denbigh	2	3	
Dundee Ariz	1 1/2	2 1/2	
First Nat. Cop	2 1/2	3 1/2	
Goldfield Cons	1 1/2	2	
Green Monster	6 1/2	7 1/2	
Howe Sound	3 1/2	4 1/2	
Jerome Verde	14 1/2	15 1/2	
Jumbo M	14	15	
Lake Torp Boat	1 1/2	2	
Magma Corp	48	44	
Marlin Arms	82	89	
Max Munitions	22	23	
Merritt	22	23	
Met. Petrol	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Midwest	110	112	
Midwest Zinc	10	11	
National Zinc	28	32	
Nipissing	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Peerless	12	14	
Penn. Oil	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Red Bull	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Sapulpa Ref	8 1/2	9 1/2	
Sequoia Oil	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Stewart Min	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Success M	15	16	
Troy Arizona	15	16	
United Motors	15 1/2	16 1/2	
Un. Verde Ext	33	34 1/2	
U. S. Steam	5 1/2	6 1/2	
Victoria	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Wright Martin	7 1/2	8 1/2	

## ANIMAL PRICES STRONG

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs were strong and 5c to 10c higher than Wednesday's average. The top price was \$17.50, with the bulk \$17@17.40 per cwt. Cattle were strong at 10c higher, with beefs \$7.35 to \$16.25. Sheep were steady to strong, with native \$8.80@12.30.

SOUTH AFRICAN  
WOOL IS SECURED

After Long Negotiations British  
Government Succeeds in Get-  
ting Portion of Clip at Australia  
and New Zealand Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BRADFORD, England, Nov. 15—After long negotiations for the purchase of the South African wool clip, the British Government have succeeded in getting a portion of it on the same terms as the wool clips of Australia and New Zealand. Preliminary information is lacking, but a Reuter's cable from Pretoria states that 167,870 bales have been offered to the Government, representing about three-eighths of the total clip. It is not known definitely whether this, or any part of it, is the unsold balance of last season's clip, or whether it is wool of the clip yet to be marketed. Neither is it known whether this quantity is the most that the growers will agree to sell to the Government, or whether additions may be expected later. In the case of wool still to be marketed, the shipping question is of the greatest importance, and if the Government wanted to compel sales to them, it could be used with great effect. It is assumed that the Government will arrange for the shipment of wool bought by them, but the prospects of shipment by private owners are understood to be anything but good. Cape growers might prefer the continuance of a free market, with strong American and Japanese competition, but the chances are that there will not be much of a free market in the wool cannot be got out of the country.

A significant light is thrown on the shipping situation by what has happened to mohair. The mohair importers here petitioned the Shipping Controller to grant facilities for the shipment of that commodity from the Cape, on the ground that stocks in this country were practically exhausted, and that machinery might presently be brought to a standstill for lack of supplies. The answer received was in the following terms: "I am to state that mohair can hardly be considered an essential commodity, and as far as I can learn it is not required for military purposes. I regret, therefore, being unable to recommend the provision of any special freight facilities at the present time, when tonnage is required for the importation of essential foodstuffs and munitions of war. It might interest you to know, however, that the steamship lines have permitted to accept a limited quantity of sundries, and if shippers keep in constant touch with the leading agents at the ports of shipment, it is possible they might be able to find an outlet for the commodity under that reservation." For the first nine months of this year imports of mohair were only 3,500,000 pounds, against a normal importation for the same period of over 20,000,000 pounds.

Worsted spinners have been advised by their representatives on the Board of Control to introduce a protective clause into their contracts for the sale of yarn, making delivery conditional on supplies of the specified quantities of tops being obtainable, and subject to variations in the fixed prices of tops and to the imposition of further restrictions on trade. Supplies of crossbred wool for the civilian trade are bound to be scanty, and it is understood that there is likely to be a shortage of certain qualities of merino, especially good warp sorts. An outspoken criticism of Government control is made in a circular issued by Messrs. Ronald & Rodger, the well-known Liverpool wool brokers. Messrs. Ronald & Rodger say: "In general, experience of Government control has been no happier in the wool trade than in other spheres. Schemes, conceived, no doubt, with the best intentions, have been subjected to damaging criticism, while fundamentally conceded and often inconsistent modifications have created fresh confusion, without satisfying anyone. So far, indeed, the chief tangible results are that the trade is a prey to uncertainty even as regards Government work, and enterprise in other directions is seriously paralysed. It is, of course, universally agreed that certain precautions and restrictions are imperative to secure adequate supplies for our own and our allies' military wants, and to prevent goods reaching the enemy either direct or through neutral countries; but it is felt that wholesale disruption of the structure of an industry and the substitution for it of innumerable Government sub-departments were both unnecessary and inexpedient. Perhaps the most significant comment on the methods referred to is afforded by the fact that the only section in which control has worked comparatively smoothly is that connected with East Indian, Persian Gulf, and Egyptian wools, where the minimum of interference with old channels has taken place, and where the whole business of distribution is left in the hands of those previously conversant with it, acting merely under the supervision of a responsible official chosen for the post by the trades concerned. Meanwhile, one of the consequences, foreseen or unforeseen, of the Government policy with respect to colonial and similar wools, as noted a month ago, was to push prices in the uncontrolled markets of South America to an unheard-of level, and incidentally to cut off supplies from that quarter to this country. It is estimated that about a third of the best crossbred clips in the River Plate have already changed hands, and, although there

has recently been an appreciable setback from the giddy figures paid in competition by United States, German, French, Italian and Japanese operators, the excess over the scheduled rates paid by the British Government for Australian wool of corresponding grades practically amounts to about 50 per cent. In these circumstances, it can hardly be expected that even the most patriotically disposed British growers out there will face the sacrifice they would incur by sending their wools to Liverpool this season." That Australian wool is 33 1-3 per cent cheaper than River Plate to the British consumer is, of course, no condemnation of State control, but rather a justification of it, but apart from this Messrs. Ronald & Rodger's views find a good deal of sympathy. There are figures here who would be willing to import River Plate wools even at the present high prices, but they cannot get any guarantee that, if they should do so, the wool would not be requisitioned by the Government at the lower prices fixed for corresponding grades of Australian wool.

WHY STOCK MARKET  
PRICES DROPPED

The monthly letter of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, says concerning the stock market decline: The recent collapse of the Italian campaign against Austria has done more than anything else to arouse the American public to the magnitude of the task ahead. The consequent decline in stock prices represented clearer vision and enlarged preparation. Since the Italian retreat began there has been a general awakening to the possibility that the war may last several years longer, requiring a prolonged drain on the incomes of individuals and corporations to pay taxes and buy war bonds.



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## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following officers of the national army are assigned to the 303d stevedore regiment, quartermaster corps:

Col. Carey E. Goodwin, Maj. Morton P. Buck, Joseph C. Stockham, James D. Dunn, John B. Hubbard, Alfred R. Provost, Ira J. Wharton, Louis Elbe, Joseph Houston, William H. Blalock, W. J. Nichols, Richard A. Love, Lee G. Day, Colburn F. Buck, J. S. Michael, Neil Benson, Albert Elbe, P. C. Flanagan, James R. McKee, Paul A. Leblanc, H. H. Pitcairn, George W. Ebert, John L. Davis, H. Marbury Taylor, First Lieut. William L. Clark, John L. Goodbody, Henry G. Green, Dudley C. Hull, Matthew A. Martire, John A. Garney, A. E. Manning, Webster W. Stetson, George B. Blackall, Harrison Wright, John J. Finley, Harold C. Smith, Thomas W. Cable, Robert A. Gilechrist, J. F. Hodges, John F. Schumacher, Andrew A. Kelly, William M. Proctor, Walter J. McCaffrey, Joseph Schudick, Harry C. Turner, Frank Vinc. Charlie M. Webster, Charles Lef. Stanhope, Second Lieut. Aloysius J. Kelley, Howard S. Anderson, Arthur I. Porter, Mitchell H. Dunn, W. E. O'Connor, William Anderson, Lawrence H. Vilas, Leo Davis, Ellis H. Bridge and Lor's S. Harris.

## POLICE CHIEFS' CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Michael I. Long, of Newark, N. J., has been reelected president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Kansas City was chosen as the place for the 1918 meeting.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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served is much richer, has a flavor and guaran-  
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WANTED—Three managers for three meat  
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196 Yonge Street Phone N 5180

## TABLE SUPPLIES

WOMEN'S BAKERY  
Home made bread, cakes, pastry, whipped cream  
dainties and confectionery—Motor Delivery  
Tel. Coll. 3057-1401; 270-450 College St.

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

THE PEACOCK INN  
Business Lunches and Suppers, 25c. 35c. 50c.  
A La Carte Service  
112 YONGE STREET

## THE BROWN BETTY

Club Luncheon, 35c. 50c. 65c.  
Evening Dinner, 75c. Supper, 40c.  
42 King St. East

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

TORONTO SILK SHADE CO.  
Manufacturers  
LAMPS AND SHADES COMPLETE  
410 Yonge St. — Tel. M-4165

## INSURANCE

DURANCE BROS.  
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES  
72 Queen St. W. Tel. M-2272

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ARTISTIC PRINTERS  
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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS BUREAU  
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First class Multiplying—Duplicating—  
Stenographic Work.

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Room 208, Lumsden Building  
Main 5103

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SEND US YOUR BUNDLE  
LANGLEY'S LIMITED  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
Head office and work, 280 Simcoe St. Tel. N 6900

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BRIGHTON LAUNDRY  
Limited  
(The Careful Laundrymen)  
Laundress to Discriminating People.  
830-836 BLOOR STREET, W.  
Telephone: College 3301-1917

We Will Try to Please You  
PURTAN LAUNDRY  
Telephone C 814

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For Fashionable Millinery  
See MISS SCOTT-McCAIG  
116 Carlton St., near Jarvis Phone N 2340

## TAILORS

J. M. MARKS, Importing Tailor  
155 BAY STREET  
Riding Boots a Specialty

## FURRIERS AND HATTERS

The W. & D. Dineen Co., Ltd.  
HATTERS AND FURRIERS  
To Ladies and Gentlemen  
MILLINERY, GLOVES, 140 Yonge Street  
SWEATER COATS, ETC. TORONTO

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R. Stephens Boot Repair Works  
Phone Hillcrest 2207-1088 Bathurst St.  
Work Called for and Delivered.  
All Work Guaranteed.

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The Bank of Toronto  
Incorporated 1865 Total Assets \$73,000,000  
Your Savings Account and Banking  
Business Invited

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Ladies' and Gents' Hats  
Cleaned and Remodeled  
CANADIAN HAT WORKS, 620 Yonge St.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS  
FINE PERIOD FURNITURE  
Exact Reproductions  
STEWART & CO., Rideau Street

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WEAR  
MASSON'S  
SHOES  
CALGARY

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FRANK MOSSOP  
Everything in Groceries  
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
Grain Commission Merchants  
To the Grain Growers of Manitoba,  
Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your  
grain to the commission firm of  
MCBEAN BROS.,  
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## CLEANING AND DYEING

Quinton Dye Works, Ltd.  
Formerly The Cleaners  
Jessie and Daly Streets. Phone F. R. 2000  
Fort Rouge, Winnipeg

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES'  
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL  
FAIRWEATHER & CO., Limited  
297-299 Portage Avenue

## GROCERIES

GROCERIES  
H. E. WELDON & CO.  
383 Portage Ave. and 288 Edmond St.  
Phone Main 181, 182 and 4841

## BROCKTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES  
The Children's Store  
"Wear Things"

BABY TO MISSSES  
Hosiery for  
Dainty Baby Wear

COOK  
&  
TYNALL  
The Best Make  
of Gloves, Hosiery,  
Corsets, Waists and Knit  
and Mutil Underwear  
at the WOMEN'S STORE

## DEPARTMENT STORES

EDGAR'S  
The largest department store in South-  
eastern Massachusetts. Our stocks are  
complete—our large outlet enables us to  
quote low prices. Brockton's most popular  
Restaurant, third floor.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

FULL LINES OF HOLIDAY GOODS now  
ready for inspection. Bath robes, gloves, mufti-  
dors, neckwear, shirts, umbrellas, trunks and  
bags. Best goods at lowest prices.  
PERKINS & BOLLING CO.  
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SHOES  
SHOES For the  
Entire Family  
HODGKINS' SHOE STORE  
J. C. PALMER, Manager 28 Market St.  
Established 1865

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Exclusive Agents for Fashionable  
PRINTZES GARMENTS  
GODDARD BROTHERS  
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## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The Place to Eat  
Hunt's  
16-18 Central Square  
11 Willow Street

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL  
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood  
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS &  
NEWELL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

## CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HARDWARE  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY  
Central Square Hardware Co.  
669 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.  
On the right side of the street.

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LEWANDOS  
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS  
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Groceries and Provisions  
CHARLES H. FOSGATE  
1876 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge  
Telephone 870

## JEWELERS

COLUMB—JEWELER  
Watch and Clock Repairing  
1485 St. Ave. Harvard Square  
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 5342

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## RUBBER GOODS

Rubber Goods  
Rubber Gloves  
Rubber Articles  
and Boots  
Ailing Rubber Co.  
167-169 Asylum St.

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November days bring  
special values in our  
Women's  
Department

The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford

Fur and Fur Lined  
OVERCOATS  
DRIVING AND AUTO CAPS in seal, nutria and  
coon skin.

GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.  
66 Asylum Street

## DEPARTMENT STORES

Sage-Allen & Co.  
DRY GOODS AND APPAREL  
Of The Best Quality  
At Moderate Prices  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Papers

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES  
Electric  
Portables  
Electric  
Appliances  
Contractors

STEWART'S  
69 Pearl Street

FLORISTS  
COOMBS  
TWO STORES  
741 Main 364 Asylum

BOOKS  
JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE  
4 COLONY STREET, Books, Stationery,  
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies.

GROCERIES  
BARKER & FINNEGAN,  
CLOTHIERS—FURNISHERS

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANING AND DYEING  
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS  
123 Church St Phone New Haven 1013

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SHOES  
J. F. McALPIN CO.  
Smart Shoes for Men  
STRATFIELD HOTEL BLDG.

NEW BEDFORD

JEWELERS  
CHRISTMAS GIFTS  
Our display of gifts is now ready for your  
approval.  
We are prepared, as never before, to fill the  
wants of the gift buyer.

A. C. GARDNER, Jeweler  
230 Union St.

GROCERIES  
Come Where the Good Things Gather  
TABER CENTRAL MARKET  
AND GROCERY  
Accounts Solicited. 238 UNION ST.

CLEANSERS  
French Cleaning  
Main Office, 47 William St., New Bedford  
A. M. BUSH & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
FRASER'S, Men's Wear  
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes  
86-88-90 Middlesex Street

SHOES  
Walk-Over Boot Shop  
WALTER CLARKSON  
54 Central Street



ST. PAUL, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

## MINNEAPOLIS

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**Our Gift Studio**  
is famed in the West for distinctive things, useful and decorative in home and boudoir. Its handkerchiefs, leather goods, and dress accessories are unusual.

*The Young Quindlen Co.*  
GOWNS AND SUITS  
READY TO WEAR  
900 Nicollet-Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis  
TUCKER STEVENS SHOP

Hoeft and McMillan  
Makers of gowns, suits, blouses, Goodwin suits, muslin underwear, hosiery, etc.  
Coy. Minneapolis Club 724 Second Ave. S.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**GROSS BROS.**  
Cleaners, Dyers, Launderers  
We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning to the finest fabrics and laundering your colors to doing up the family wash.

Our Carpet Cleaning Department  
deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price.  
CALL MAIN 5080  
86-92 South 10th Street

**MEYER**  
CLEANER AND DYER  
Satisfactory Work at Right Prices  
710 Hennepin Ave. Both Phones

**SHOES**  
**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS**  
Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
727 Nicollet Ave. 380 Robert St.  
Keeping Apace with Bootdom's Smartest  
**KITZMAN BOOT SHOP**  
721 NICOLLET

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**BROWNING, KING & COMPANY**  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings  
For Men, Boys and Children  
"The Store of the Town"  
RELOCATED AT FIFTH-MINNEAPOLIS.

**THOEN BROTHERS**  
Clothing, Hatters, Furnishers  
Bench-Made Shoes  
Military Goods.  
34-36 South 6th Street  
T. S. 3345

**FINANCIAL**  
**MUNICIPAL BONDS**  
MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT  
and are free of all federal taxes.  
Ask for our list of offerings.  
The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.  
405 Marquette Ave. MINNEAPOLIS.

**HOLIDAY GIFTS**  
THE ODD SHOP—Holiday Gifts—One of the largest assortments of fine pictures in the city. Artistic framing done promptly in our own shop. Fine stationery, printing and engraving. DATA TODD, 38 S. 5th St., Minneapolis. Automatic 3183.

**TAILORS**  
**JACK'S LADIES' TAILORING**  
87 South 10th St., Minneapolis  
Special appointments for out-of-town customers.  
N. W. Phone Nicollet 6722.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.**  
REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST.  
last and all the time, is our sincere aim.  
1139 1st Nat'l. Bldg. Main 6500

**MILLINERY**  
**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
AT REASONABLE PRICES  
90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARBER SHOPS**  
SEVENTH FLOOR, ANDRUS BLDG.  
**BARBER SHOP**  
T. S. Auto 57092 WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

**PRINTING**  
**HAHN AND HARMON CO.**  
J. I. POUCHER, Pres. and Mgr.  
Printers—Stationers—Engravers  
Phone 10 to Call Before Moving  
5724 or M. 3360. 410 5th Ave. S.

**REAVIS PRINTING COMPANY**  
COMMERCIAL PRINTING  
111 E. 5th St., 2nd floor, MINNEAPOLIS  
N. W. Phone, Nic. 1248

**CLIPPING BUREAU**  
NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS on any subject  
Daily building reports. Booklet free. WEST.  
FIN PRESS CLIPPING EX., 16 N. 4th.

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**  
**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
DAILY NEW ARRIVALS IN COATS,  
SUITS AND DRESSES  
You will find our merchandise well selected with the touches of refinement that every woman appreciates. We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock.  
KAHN'S, 104 E. 7th Street

**TAILORS**  
EXCELLENT SUITS to measure only  
\$25, \$35, \$50; satisfaction guaranteed and given; cloth by the yard at wholesale prices. I buy direct of the mills. TAILOR  
L. E. R. satisfies. 26 East 7th st.

**SIGNS**  
**THIBT & GRANT**  
365 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

## DENVER, COLO.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**JOY'S BUTTER SHOP**  
Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese  
THAT ARE JOYS  
Direct from producer to consumer. We churn all our Butter fresh every day from the best separator cream.

"WATCH US MAKE IT."  
REAL BUTTERMILK 10c PER GALLON  
—And Joy Service.  
R. E. JOY, Prop., 1505 Lawrence St.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory  
"YELLOW FRONT"  
M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor.  
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.  
Phone Main 8451. 1535 Champa St.

**SHOES**  
Walk Up 20 Steps—Save \$1.00  
NEW FALL FOOTWEAR  
FOR WOMEN  
FASHION SHOP  
933 16th Street Opposite Joslin's

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**Hedgcock and Jones**  
The Specialty Store of the West  
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES  
719-167 ST. DENVER

**Spencer Custom-Made Corsets**  
ALSO DRESSMAKING  
A model for every client.  
The patronage of Denver readers appreciated.  
CORSET SHOP, Apt. 1, 701 E. 14th Ave.  
JANE A. ROHE  
CORSETTIER Tel. York 9488W. DENVER

**DRY GOODS**  
**A. T. Lewis & Son**  
Dry Goods Co.  
DENVER  
A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**The Joslin Dry Goods Co.**  
Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising  
Your Money will always meet its Equal at the Store Accommodating IN DENVER, COLORADO.

**LAUNDRIES**  
**GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY**  
"We return all but the dirt"  
838 South Broadway Phone South 168

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
WM. H. NOEL  
Men's Furnishing Goods  
831 Fifteenth Street, Denver

**PRINTING**  
**THE UNION PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Quality Service. Printers and Publishers.  
1829-31 Champa St. Phone Main 5435.

**TURNER PRINTING COMPANY**  
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS  
1427 Glenarm Place Tel. Cha. 4312

**JEWELERS**  
**O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.**  
QUALITY JEWELRY  
Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repairing  
827 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER.  
Phone M. 6440

**REAL ESTATE**  
**WILL E. COMER, REAL ESTATE**  
524 17th St., DENVER, CO.  
Personal attention given to the valuation and care of property.

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**THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.**  
RULING, BINDING AND LOOSE LEAF DEVICES  
1835 Champa St., DENVER. Phone M-3054

**BICYCLES**  
BICYCLES, NEW AND USED  
Repairing, brazing, vulcanizing. Capital Cycle Co., 1913 Champa St. Phone Champa 1774.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
The Practical  
**Denecke's Holiday Gift Shop**  
QUALITY MERCHANDISE IN  
Women's and Children's Wearables,  
Home Furnishings and Toys,  
are featured at attractive prices.  
Buy Your Xmas Gifts and Underwear Here.

**JEWELRY**  
**Hallett's**  
JEWELRY STORE  
308 2nd AVE. PALACE THEATRE BLDG

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**EMERY'S**  
Fruits, Vegetables and Food Specialties.  
311 Second Avenue Phone 1250

**FLORISTS**  
**A. J. DISERENS & CO.**  
FLORISTS  
318 Third Avenue, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**SHOES**  
**JAS. A. SNYDER**  
208 2d Avenue  
**JEWELERS**  
**LUDY & TAYLOR CO.**  
Reliable Jewels  
223 First Avenue

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**COLUMBIA**  
GRAMOPHONES AND RECORDS  
STUPP & VORDBACK

## DES MOINES, IA.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Yunker Brothers**  
GIFT BUYING  
at this store is attended by the satisfaction of knowing that whatever one selects is of certified quality.

Seventh and Walnut Streets  
DES MOINES

**DANCING**  
**Carolyn Putnam Crawford**  
GREEK, INTERPRETATIVE and NATIONAL DANCES  
MODERN DANCES  
Studio 301-303-305 Shops Building  
DES MOINES, IOWA

**MUSIC**  
AT HADDORFF'S it is square dealing.  
AT HADDORFF'S it is one price.  
AT HADDORFF'S it is everything musical.  
AT HADDORFF'S it is courteous treatment.  
AT HADDORFF'S it is satisfaction above all.  
HADDORFF'S MUSIC HOUSE  
(OF IOWA)  
302 WALNUT Phone Wal. 1648

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**DAVIDSON'S**  
Iowa's Largest Furniture Store  
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies  
Easy Terms Lowest Price Largest Stocks  
412-414 WALNUT ST.

**JEWELERS**  
**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
JEWELERS  
400-402 Walnut Street

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**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
8% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits. Send for circulars.

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*The Fulton Market*  
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE  
413 SIXTH AVENUE  
4 Phones, Walnut 2903. Prompt Delivery.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**The Garden Candy Shop**  
Exquisite Candies  
From the Finest Candy Makers

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
BUTTER NOT BREAD  
"Rich as butter, sweet as a nut."  
At All Good Grocers

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
World's Famous Clothes  
**GOLDMAN-COBACKE CO.**  
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PRINTING—Designing—Engraving—  
Copper-plate and steel die embossing.  
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**CLOTHIERS**  
**MORGAN & SULLIVAN**  
CLOTHING and Furnishings  
For Men and Boys  
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**FT. DODGE, IA.**  
**MUSIC**  
FINE PIANOS - OLD VIOLINS -  
Accurate Violin Judging, adjusting and repairing. Standard and Popular Music. Correspondence invited.

*By* **EVERYTHING MUSICAL**  
**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**"THE PARIS"**  
For First-Class Cleaning  
222 W. Main Street. Phone 167.

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**KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO.**—Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.

**KEYSER BROS.**  
**SOFT WATER LAUNDRY**  
Phone 432.

**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING, ETC.**  
CUTBRIGHT BATTERY SHOP—Repairs on all makes of batteries; USL Battery Distributor; Half-Sole Tire. 215 N. Rose st., next door Interurban Station.

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QUALITY DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING—W. W. BRIGGS, 101 E. Main and 118 So. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Michigan.  
NEIFERT STUDIO—Commercial and Portrait Photography. 808 Bank Building. Phone 2508. Kalamazoo, Mich.

**UPHOLSTERING AND REFINISHING**  
A. E. KERNSTEN, upholstering and re-finishing; old furniture rebuilt. 151-53 E. Water st., Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone 2033.

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**YOUR PRINTING**  
should be something more than mere paper, type and ink. Our printing will help your business in whatever way you desire it.  
**JOHN BRADDER COMPANY**  
180 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SHAKESPEARE PRESS**  
Letter Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Circulars, Catalogs. 312 North Rose St. Tel. 3851.

**STATIONERY**  
**JANETTE ROSENBERG**—Imported and domestic stationery; wedding announcements; prices satisfactory. 304 W. Lovell st.

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The Big Sho and \$1.98 Shoe Store  
Nothing but high priced.  
312-318 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SHOES OF QUALITY**  
**THE BELL SHOE COMPANY**  
KALAMAZOO, MICH.  
**BENTLEY SHOE CO.**  
FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT  
E. W. HERRICK, Manager

THE fact that we sell Hannon Shoes for men is an indication of the grade of our shoes.  
APPELDOORN'S SHOE STORE  
117 N. Burdick St.

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
GENUINE NEOLIN SOLES are comfortable and serviceable when attached at the Why Shoe Works. We recommend them. 120 No. Burdick st. J. D. Freeman, Prop.

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**J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service.

**GILMORE BROS.**  
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

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**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**  
109 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

**JEWELERS**  
**JEWELRY**  
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**VERNON R. McFEE**  
MEN'S WEAR  
Across from Y. M. C. A.  
ALCOCK'S BARBER SHOP—Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**GROCERS**  
I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY  
EVERYTHING is the best we can buy; we cut the price on all groceries.  
S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer.  
220 N. Burdick St.

**BAKERY**  
BRYANT'S  
Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, cakes, etc., have the real "home-made flavor." Phone number 4060. 304 W. Main.

**THE MODEL BAKERY CO.**—Delicious bread and roll cakes. 113 N. Burdick. Phone 178.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**THE CHOCOLATE SHOP**  
The only place where Harry's goods are made and sold.  
Phone 454. 150 So. Burdick St.

**DE BOITS**—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Telephone 639.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
KALAMAZOO JAM KITCHEN  
Homemade Marmalades, preserves, olive oil, pickles. 210 W. Main. Phone 2682-J.

**DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY**  
Producers and dealers in milk and milk products. JAS. VAN WOERT, Phone 87.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
a top-notch in quality and a rock-bottom in price by trading with  
**HARRIS AND PRATT** Phone No. 9

**HARDWARE**  
**BUILDING SHEET HARDWARE**  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories, Bicycle Supplies.  
The Edwards & Chamberlin Bldg. Co.

**HIGH GRADE HARDWARE**  
and heavy  
W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

## JACKSON, MICH.

**BANKS**  
**THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK**  
JACKSON, MICH.  
STOP IN HERE  
whenever you are in our vicinity and make use of our many facilities and up-to-date equipment. We have provided many conveniences which make it a pleasure as well as a great satisfaction to bank here and you can use our comfortable, conveniently located quarters as a meeting or resting place.

**PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK**  
Member Federal Reserve System  
Established 1848  
**JACKSON CITY BANK**  
JACKSON, MICHIGAN  
Capital and Surplus, \$470,000.00  
3% INTEREST  
Allowed on Savings Deposits. Deposits and withdrawals may be made at any time without affecting interest on the balance.

**DIRECTORS**  
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P. R. Loomis M. C. Townley  
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**Christmas Gifts**  
Sensible, Useful and Beautiful, can always be found at  
Our Big Furniture Store  
We invite you to come, and will try hard to please.  
**GALLUP & LEWIS**

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
*Ladies and Misses' Outer Garments*  
**JACKSON MICHIGAN**

**FLORISTS**  
FOR CUT FLOWERS AND FLORAL DESIGNS  
SEE  
**CLARA BROWN & CO.**  
186 MAIN STREET, WEST  
Telephone Bell 777—Citizens 888

**JEWELERS**  
*Bugg*  
**JEWELER JACKSON MICH.**

**FEW GIFTS** are as much appreciated as those of  
**JEWELRY**  
CHOOSE EARLY TO CHOOSE LEISURELY  
You are invited to Step in and Look Around  
G. A. Case Jewelry Store  
Main and Jackson Streets, JACKSON, MICH.

**"FIRST QUALITY JEWELRY"**  
"EVERYTHING GUARANTEED"  
Kalamazoo, Mich. Jackson, Mich. Flint, Mich.  
145 E. Main St. 427 S. Saginaw St.

**R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER**  
The Biggest Little Jewelry Store in Jackson  
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## EDUCATIONAL

BRITISH EDUCATION  
BILL'S STATUS NOW

After First Reading, Measure Is Postponed—Analysis of the Opposition and Favor Which Have Greeted the Proposals

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—The present remarkable movement for the development of national education in England and Wales has received a decided check. After being given a first reading before the summer recess, and after being circulated in printed forms, the Education Bill is most probably to be put aside for the present. Soon after the House met again, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated explicitly that a day would not be given for the second reading unless there was a prospect of passing the bill. A week later Mr. Fisher himself explained at a public meeting that the demand upon parliamentary time might necessitate, and probably would necessitate, the postponement of the measure. But he also told his hearers that though the bill was postponed, it was not therefore discarded. "On the contrary," such were his emphatic words, "education must be the principal plank in the platform of national reconstruction. The whole country is demanding a better system of education."

Why, then, if the demand is thus insistent, do the Government shrink from putting forth all their power to secure the passage of the bill? The answer is that many of its clauses have not secured that amount of general assent among the parties chiefly interested which would enable the bill to be passed as an agreed measure. There would have been determined opposition in any case to the sections dealing with administration, and opposition once started to an education bill has a way of enlarging and persisting through months rather than weeks of parliamentary time. The Government have not months at their disposal, and they know that party feeling is more easily generated than destroyed. Their first duty as a national government being to get on with the war, schemes of reconstruction can only be developed upon a basis that unites the House of Commons as it unites the nation. This condition the measure now before Parliament does not fulfill in its present shape.

Having obtained a first reading for his bill, Mr. Fisher had two courses open to him. He might have rested on his laurels during the long vacation, and noted in what direction the various educational currents were setting. In that case the full strength of adverse criticism would not, perhaps, have developed itself until the bill was in process of being read a second time. He chose the other and more courageous course. In the North, in the West, in Wales, and last of all in the environs of London, the president of the Board of Education bore high the standard of school reform, explained his measure, received deputations, met criticism with urbanity, and so far as popular manifestations of good will were concerned, achieved a notable success. But these very manifestations brought into the field at an early date such secret forces as have often, in the history of English education, delayed or defeated proposals for reform.

There were also evoked other and more open forces which are due to the strong position local authorities now occupy in the scheme of national education. Nevertheless, though the positions of the enemy's guns were unmarked at an earlier date than that Mr. Fisher had sat still and done nothing during the early autumn, it is a gain to the country that he should be able to remodel his bill before it reaches a second reading and the committee stage. The time of Parliament might well have been wasted and the bill withdrawn, had it been pressed forward in its present shape. Moreover, the heat engendered in its discussion would have made the introduction of a new measure during the war a matter of the greatest difficulty.

To give any adequate analysis of the undercurrents which have been at work to produce a state of friction is naturally difficult. Undercurrents are usually detected only when they rise elsewhere to the surface. But it is possible at all events to mark the public utterances of those associated with three great groups of social activities, the churches, the manufacturers, and the local education authorities, and to make deductions therefrom.

To take the various religious organizations first. The Free Churches, speaking through the channel of the executive committee of the National Free Church Council, passed the following resolution: "That this executive committee desires to express its hearty and unanimous approval of the proposals of the Education Bill now before Parliament. It trusts that all possible steps may be taken by His Majesty's Government to pass the measure into law as speedily as possible. Meanwhile the executive urges the Free Church Councils throughout the country to put forth their utmost effort in support of the bill."

The position of the Church of England may be summarized in a single remark made at a local diocesan conference. The speaker said that he hoped they would give to the measure an enthusiastic, if a discriminating support. Moreover, when it was known that the bill was in danger, a meeting was held in Lambeth Palace of the two archbishops and 29 diocesan bishops, who agreed unanimously to express to the Government their dis-

appointment and regret at the announcement of the intention to postpone the Education Bill.

The Roman Catholic church is frankly hostile, though for the present the storm center seems to gather in Liverpool and its neighborhood rather than at Westminster. At the annual conference of the [Roman] Catholic Social Guild which was held this year at Preston, one specially vigorous speech against the bill was followed (according to The Liverpool Post) by a request that the audience should sing, "Arm, Arm, for the Struggle Approaches." On another occasion, speaking at Liverpool, Archbishop Whiteley is reported by the same authority to have said to the [Roman] Catholic Young Men's Society: "In Lancashire alone there are about 140,000 [Roman] Catholic children in the elementary schools of the country, chiefly the children of the working classes. I say it with all sincerity, and I think I know the [Roman] Catholic workmen of Lancashire, if the present highly controversial bill is pressed forward, the Government may easily find themselves confronted by a serious industrial upheaval for which they will have only themselves to blame." It is therefore evident that, so far as the religious bodies of England and Wales are concerned, their attitude ranges from whole-hearted support of the bill to whole-hearted opposition. In no sense can it be regarded as an agreed measure.

From the body of employers, also, there come diverse voices. It is noteworthy that the same county which supplies the chief denominational opposition contains the most antagonistic of the manufacturing interests. The cotton spinners of Lancashire are no more favorable to the bill than is the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Such moderate criticism of the measure as was contained in the letter addressed to the editor of The Manchester Guardian by Mr. John McConnell, vice-chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association—a letter which Mr. Fisher in one of his speeches characterized as "able and temperate"—does not by any means reflect the opinion of the average master cotton spinner. He dislikes, with a whole-hearted dislike, the abolition of "half time" for children under 14, and the requirement of a certain amount of compulsory school attendance between the ages of 14 and 18. In recalling the manner in which former education bills have come to an untimely end, The Times Educational Supplement says that Lord Brougham's Great Bill of 1820 was probably lost owing to the opposition of the employers of cheap labor; "the hidden hand" of that age was at work. It applies the lesson to the present day and plainly indicates that the bill is being "wrecked by a secret combination of reactionary forces, intent on preserving child labor, and afraid lest a group of inefficient schools should be swept away."

So far then, this analysis of the forces opposing the passage of the bill has been confined to the undercurrents which only here and there give evidence upon the surface of their wide-spread character and momentum. It is now necessary to take account of that formidable resistance to the measure which derives its chief support from the local education authorities. In this opposition there is no desire to keep the child in the factory, instead of at school; nor is there any wish to make education flow along denominational channels. It is the tendency of certain clauses of the bill toward centralization and bureaucracy which is being resisted. The local education authorities are jealous of any interference with their autonomy. Not only are the committees representing great cities and whole counties up in arms; quite as determined an opposition has been aroused in the case of the non-county boroughs and urban districts, whose committees dealing with smaller aggregates of school population were provided for separately under Part III of Mr. Balfour's Act of 1902.

As a specimen of what has been said by the larger authorities, may be taken Sir Henry Hibbert's statement to the Lancashire County Council that the principal objection to the Education Bill is to the administrative clauses which give to the Board of Education more power and take no little power from local education authorities. As to the Part III, education committees, when their representatives were assembled from all parts of the county in the Manchester Town Hall, the chairman spoke without mincing matters: "Alas for our hopes! Instead of extension, we are faced with contraction, if not with extinction. We asked for bread; we have got a stone. We expected devotion; we are offered centralization. We asked for democratic control; we are offered bureaucratic control of the worst type. We proffered service to the board over its serfdom." To all these strictures, Mr. Fisher has replied in words of even temper. To his Roman Catholic and other denominational critics his answer was that the Government's intention in drafting the measure as they had done was to safeguard all the denominational and undenominational interests as they had been left under the four corners of the Act of 1902, and if it should appear that any religious interest was injured under the proposed measure he should be very glad to receive and to consider representations on the subject. To the cotton spinners he replied that the provision of a substitute for child labor was partly a problem of reorganization and partly one of finding other sources of supply. And in a correspondence with the chairman of the educational committee of the London County Council, he has given his reasons in detail for the various administrative clauses of the bill, endeavoring to show that they are not designed with the object of increasing the powers of the Board of Education, and that even if such pow-

ers should thereby be increased, the board has no intention of rolling a "juggernaut car" of bureaucracy over the liberties of local education authorities.

Notwithstanding these protests of purity of intention, it must be recognized that the struggle in the official ranks is not altogether an open contest. With the best will possible the president of the board has to deal with the "natural longing of his departmental staff (who were in the education offices long before he hung up his hat there and who will remain long after his departure) so to word the administrative clauses as to give them a firmer hold upon the whole educational system. On the other hand the directors of education, who control the official staffs of the local education authorities, take part in this tug of war upon the opposite side and stiffen the resistance of the local education authorities who are not all themselves experts. Between these silent antagonists the real needs of education are sometimes forgotten.

All is not yet lost, however. Mr. Fisher has a powerful backing in genuine educationists, in the teaching body, in the leaders of the trade unions, the cooperative societies, the Workers Education Association and other bodies representing labor. The Times also is throwing its full weight in favor of proceeding with the bill without delay, and the press, generally, shows anxiety that the education sections should be enacted. Thus it is still possible that the Government may be induced to reconsider their decision and to find the necessary parliamentary time for the measure this session. But in that case it is certain there will have to be a great sacrifice of the administrative clauses with a general lightning of top-hammer. So relieved, the vessel has still a chance of coming into port before Christmas.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—It is three years since Earl Kitchener was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. An announcement has now been made that Admiral Sir David Beatty has been nominated as his successor. No contest is expected on this occasion as was the case three years ago. In accepting the nomination, Sir David writes: "I should be proud to become the Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and greatly appreciate the honor which the students of the university confer on me in offering to elect me to that high office."

The chairman of the local committee for the education of Serbians in Oxford writes: "The supporters of the fund for the education of Serbians in Oxford will be interested to hear of the progress of the good work that is being done on their behalf and by their aid. Reports from colleges and schools continue to be of a particularly gratifying character. Progress is naturally unequal, and in some cases slow, but the testimony as to conduct and bearing is uniformly high. Most of the undergraduates spent the long vacation at Cambridge preparing, under the direction of the Serbian Board of Education, for the Serbian Maturitäts Prüfung. One of the undergraduates who took the examination has already passed "Moderations" at Oxford, and has been elected to an open exhibition in English at St. John's College. Opportunities of professional, technical or commercial training have been found for some of the older schoolboys at Cardiff, Dundee and elsewhere, so that the number of schoolboys at Oxford has been for the time being diminished.

During the vacation rather over 20 of the schoolboys shared a farm-camp at Calne (on Lord Lansdowne's estate) with 30 Cheltenham College boys. The director of the camp, Mr. Graeme Patterson, spoke in the highest terms of the work and the spirit of the boys (some of whom created a record) and of the popularity alike with the residents and the English boys. The Serbian boys themselves seemed delighted to have the chance of "doing their bit" for their "foster country" and in association with English boys. The forestry students have been doing work in Bagley Wood under the indefatigable guidance and direction of Sir William Schlich, who also took them on a field excursion to the Forest of Dean. At the beginning of last term New College admitted a second Serbian undergraduate, who is studying for the diploma in anthropology, while the committee is also under a further obligation to Magdalen, Christ Church and St. John's colleges, which, in addition to what they have done for the Serbians in this and other respects, have each taken in a forestry student for the current academic year. With a like liberality Queen's and Brasenose colleges have also each offered hospitality to a forestry student.

The Spanish Minister of Public Instruction, in the Date Government (Señor Andradó) announces that a royal decree has been signed by which evening instruction classes for adults are to come into existence throughout Spain forthwith. They are to be established in every children's national school and every other kind of school which is controlled by a master. All masters of the national schools will take the evening classes, and they will be recompensed by re-instituting an addition of a fourth to their regular salaries, always provided that this addition does not amount to more than 750 pesetas, as it would do in but an extremely minute proportion of cases. The minimum salary of schoolmasters having recently been fixed at 1000 pesetas, this would be some 1250 pesetas, which, little as it is, represents a considerable improvement in the circumstances of the masters. Hitherto there have been very

few evening adult instruction classes in Spain, such as have been in existence being mostly confined to the university towns.

The new scheme has attracted considerable attention in the press and in general circles. Illiteracy is all too common among Spanish men and women, and it is recognized that if by means of these classes adults receive such elementary instruction as they may apply to their daily work, they will be better citizens and Spain will be the gainer.

AN EDUCATIONAL  
CAUSERIE

The South as a section was not as bellicose in the earlier stages of the war as the New England states were. But on the other hand never has it had many "pacifists"; and the relative purity of its white race stock—either Anglo-Celtic or French (as in Louisiana)—has not given to either its urban or its rural communities any of the difficult problems of preserving peace and detecting treason that officials and citizens of states in the mid-West have been facing. Now that the war is on with the United States as a mighty partner, the South is aroused; and from that region are coming examples which may well be imitated in the North.

Thus the University of North Carolina has quickly adjusted its "extension" department so that centers are being established, where students in communities in all parts of the State will have a choice between one or all of the following subjects of study: Theories of the State, Europe since 1815, South American relations, political idealism in British and American literature, economic and social aspects of the war, and the war as reflected in recent literature. Correspondence courses, using a newly compiled book called "American Ideals," are being worked out for the benefit of isolated individuals who are or should be patriots. The university library, aided by the faculty, is distributing to all applicants information as to books and articles on special subjects relating to the war, and is sending forth literature in pamphlet form, acting as a distributing agency for the federal Government and for the many special patriotic societies that have their propaganda headquarters in the large northern publishing centers. In addition to this, members of the faculty are writing special articles for the press of the State, and are seeing to it that people influential in their local communities receive bulletins covering latest developments in the politics and economics of the war.

Last but not least, through the Lafayette Association, made up of parents and of youth in the educational institutions of the State, including the public schools, the school is being made the community center for "encouraging, developing and crystallizing, through expression, the national spirit of present and future America." In other words the schoolhouse is to be to the North Carolina of today and of tomorrow what the town meeting and town house have been to New England for generations. The choice of the name of Lafayette for this ramifying educational movement hardly needs explanation; but it is none the less admirable because so obvious and commendable. North Carolina's example, if followed by the South generally, will have a reflex influence on the social structure of that region which will be incalculable. The teacher and the school, whether pupils Caucasian or Negro, will rise to a higher plane of importance in the community life through this particular form of patriotic service at a crucial hour in national life; and with the crisis past, community life never again will be as it was.

The reform movement touched upon in the preceding paragraphs originates within the ranks of educators, and is due to the vision and enterprise of an alert state university faculty. Fortunately for the highest welfare of the experiment with education in the United States, it never is without non-professional critics, voluntary uplifters, and persons who can view the work attempted and its aims from what more objectively than can educators. The admission of youthful workers into the factories, because the educational process does not continue as long as they do in countries where the "system" by force of law or by public opinion is protected from searching attack; such, for instance, as the Institute for Public Service is now centering on the "model" Lincoln School in New York City, which has the backing of the General Education Board and the Teachers College at Columbia University. Even those persons who have no particular complaint to make either of the theory or the practice of this school and who are quite willing to have the experiment now under way go on for a sufficient number of years (President Eliot says "Twenty") to really test the results, must admit that the referendum figures of the institute's poll of a representative group of educators do show that the claim of the Lincoln School to be "the school of tomorrow" is somewhat absurd. Most of the projects it is boasting of as being experimental and novel are already in operation on a larger or smaller scale in many schools and school systems. No! The novelty claim will not work. But it still is true that the school will combine more sorts of newer educational short-cuts and adaptations of pedagogical devices than any other single school in the country.

In the effort to make the public school figure more effectively as an

ally of good government, civic education, and social assimilation, the state and the national political power are being used today in ways that often make folk with old-fashioned ideals make the independence of the local unit and the individual teacher, and the rights of parents, shiver with dread, as the logic of the trend is seen. It is not at all surprising that California has a "Public School Protective League" to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation. The more elaborate the educational machine becomes on the administrative side, and the more definitely its power is centralized, the greater the possibilities of its misuse if it falls into designing men's hands. As the laity of the most strongly entrenched ecclesiastical organization in the world are steadily federating their forces for ulterior ends with the hope of some day shaping the educational policy of the State, it is not at all surprising that leagues, to conserve the rights of children and parents who do not happen to be of that faith should arise and flourish.

FRENCH TEACHING  
GREATLY ALTERED

M. Charles Cestre, Exchange Professor at Harvard, Outlines Trend of Development

Vocational training, particularly the kind that can be furnished in continuation schools, will be much in vogue in France after the war, according to Charles Cestre, exchange professor at Harvard University from the University of Bordeaux. Another development will be a more extensive use of women than in the past as teachers of boys in the primary schools of France. "We shall return to normal conditions after the war," said Professor Cestre, talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "except that we shall go farther in certain lines of effort, like vocational training for children who are past the primary age, in which we had made a start before the war; and except also that we shall have to permit a change in the relative number of women who teach in the primary schools, letting women teach young boys more generally than in former times. We shall have to develop vocational training, in order, for one thing, to solve the apprentice problem; and in order, for another, to bring France to the position it ought to occupy as an industrial country. Then we shall have to accept a larger proportion of women than heretofore in the primary schools, because, in the first place, there will be fewer men on whom we can draw; and, because, in the second place, men in the future will more generally prefer a business to a professional career. "In our continuation schools we shall probably go much farther than we had gone before the war, since we realize that boys from 14 to 17 years of age, who have finished going to school but who are not yet competent to take up a trade, have been wasting their time idling in the streets or getting casual employment running errands. These boys of apprentice age, we find, are not making themselves useful to the community, being prevented by labor rules from general access to factories, and having no trade school to attend. Under a decree issued by Mr. Viviani, we shall be on nearly the same footing after the war as they are in England in regard to this class of boys; only we have not yet got the matter into the budget. We have felt keenly the danger of letting boys of apprentice age roam about town with nothing to do, and our only palliative has been a few private institutions which furnished them opportunity for play."

But the issue, the exchange professor pointed out, is more than a political one. Correctly viewed, it is an educational one; and the problem for the French people is not so much to keep these boys from idleness and possible delinquency, as to prepare them to earn their living. The State, accordingly, which is the source of all educational authority in France, ought, in his opinion, to rise to its duty and solve the problem.

"After the war," he went on, "there will be an industrial overhauling of the country, when the apprenticeship situation will have to be set right. A great difficulty now in the way of this adjustment is the labor unions. They oppose the admission of youthful workers into the factories, because the law requires early closing where children are employed; and early closing means a short day's pay. We all see that the inconvenience to which adult workers are put by the employment of children, under the law, is a great evil; at the same time we see that the inconvenience to which youths are put in not being occupied is a greater one. Many of us, therefore, are coming to the conclusion that the labor laws and the education laws of France must be revised; each set being accommodated to the other."

Nothing that has already been done he explained that in the larger towns the schools are now providing continuation classes in which boys over 13 years of age begin to learn the processes of manual labor. In Bordeaux, for example, not to mention other places, school workshops exist. "But," he commented, "they are available to only a small number of pupils. They do not provide for more than one-tenth of those who need training. They ought to furnish a chance for all children who want to learn a vocation, and they ought to be instituted in the country as well as in the city. We have what we want in embryo, but development of it must go on. Money must be spent."

Such improvement of the schools, through continuation methods, as will help bring about the industrial rehabilitation of the people, he indicated, is

one of the most responsible after-war problems. There looms up also in an important way, as he views things, the problem of teachers.

"Men," he explained, "used to be employed in vast numbers as teachers of boys in the elementary schools. A large proportion of them went to war, to serve either as soldiers or as reserve officers. In the beginning the casualties among them were high and counting all that has happened, since 1914 a great body of teachers has been lost. These have been replaced by women, to the overturn of educational tradition; for in France it is a new idea to have women teach boys. In the cities boys and girls have been taught separately, though in many cases in the same building, the boys occupying one side and the girls the other. Women, as far as they have undertaken to handle boys' classes during the war, have had success, even if they have experienced certain disciplinary difficulties. That they will generally be kept after the war, there can be little doubt, not only because so many of the men who formerly held the posts have been lost, but because men in the future are going to look for openings in the industrial rather than in the educational field."

By way of proving his point as to the likelihood of men entering business in large numbers in the reconstruction period, he said: "We are looking for a broad industrial and commercial expansion in France as a result of our having learned from the war how disadvantageous it is for a country to be without supplies of machinery and raw material. With our commercial growth will come a different attitude in our young men toward practical careers. Heretofore, the intellectual Frenchman has been interested in art, letters or education; he has inclined to literary pursuits and the professions. For the nation has always had a liking for the works of the mind. We have encouraged altogether too many artists, writers and lawyers in the past, consequently neglecting to produce the material wealth we needed, and allowing ourselves to become impoverished. Long before the war, we had become so reduced in physical necessities that our intellectuals themselves could not get enough to live on, though being a third of the people we met our straightened circumstances by diminishing our wants. Our ideas now, in the light of the war, are changing. And the outcome will be that our intellectual young men, instead of feeling obliged to try for artistic or professional honors, will awake to the rewards of the practical callings."

As an indication of the desire of the French for commercial expansion, he referred to movements which have been started for the organization of ports and railways, mentioning especially plans for the dredging of the harbor of Bordeaux and for the building of an east-to-west railway system, with proper grades and with modern provisions for speed, between Bordeaux and Lyons. As for actual achievements, he spoke of the war chemical plants which have been set up lately near Bordeaux and Marseilles, with Chinese, Moroccan and Madagascan workmen employed in them. These industries, now carried on under state auspices, he noted as sure to remain.

"Already we are a more actively industrial nation," he added, "than we were before the war, and with the development of our commercial life that is to come after the war, our school system will inevitably be modified. When we find men turning away from teaching and going into business, we shall have to employ a larger proportion of women. In particular, we shall have to let women teach boys in the primary schools."

WOMEN OF INDIA TO  
STUDY IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The fall issue of the Hindustanee Student, from the press of the editor at the University of Illinois, contains an interesting innovation—a woman's section, organized for the purpose of encouraging women to come from India to the United States for study. It is purposed to publish articles upon such topics as the education of girls in America, American student and social customs, and also to present suggestions as to the preparation and equipment of prospective students. An incentive to the organization of the woman's section is possibly found in the endowment of \$50,000 left in the spring of 1917 for the education of young women from China, Japan and India, although restricted to attendants at the University of Michigan, which last year had two women from China and one from Japan but none from India. The editor of the section is Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, Ph. D., of Urbana, Ill.

A rather long editorial in the Hindustanee Student undertakes to explain the importance and methods of diffusion of knowledge about India throughout the United States and similarly of the United States throughout India, since the editor feels that each country is practically unknown to the other, especially the United States to India. Missionaries and tourists have given some idea of India, but the amount of information about the United States secured for the people of India in this way is, of course, much more limited. Such methods of securing accurate knowledge of the life of a country and its people are very unsatisfactory in the opinion of the editor, since such persons are brought into contact with only a certain section of the people. To correct these conditions and spread American ideas in India is the object of the Hindustanee Association of America, which organized a committee on publicity that has now been at work for

HAWAIIAN NORMAL  
SCHOOL TRAINING

Practicality Predominates Before Teachers Are Sent Out for Work in the Rural Districts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Although how to teach is the subject given the greatest consideration at the Territorial Normal School, it is really only one of the many things the students must learn before they are considered by Edgar Wood, the principal, to be properly equipped, mentally and physically, to be sent out into the schools of the Hawaiian Islands as teachers. As an illustration of some of the other knowledge they must acquire, the boys have learned plumbing. It may not seem an absolute necessity for a teacher to know how to do his own plumbing, but when one considers the high cost of plumbing and the necessity of having drains properly looked after, it is not difficult to realize the advantage in a teacher also being a practical plumber. And in addition to plumbing, he must know glazing so that he can mend the windows of his school. Handwork, begun in the public schools, he carries on in the Normal School.

In the basement of the big school building is a complete carpenter shop with turning lathes, jig saws and all the other necessary paraphernalia for getting wood ready for building or furniture purposes. A pile of chairs, such as are always used in school halls and auditoriums, testifies to the skill of these young carpenter teachers, as do the two bungalows and the big pavilion belonging to the institution.

Just back of the carpenter shop is the print shop, where girls as well as boys are busy setting type, making up and printing pamphlets used in the school, and running off any other material the school may require.

Outside is the garden, where many of the vegetables used in the school kitchen are grown. Chicken raising is also indulged in. There are 81 hens in the run.

Work in which the girl students specialize begins with dish wiping, first steps in sewing, cooking and house cleaning by girls in the grammar school, which up to the eighth grade, is carried on in connection with the Normal School. In all their work the girls are taught to economize.

Down in the sewing and millinery rooms the girls, beginning with youngsters of eight years from the fourth grade, learn to sew, to knit, to embroider and to trim their own hats. All the material for this work is supplied by the students, the territory standing only the expense of teachers and equipment. And all of this work is a part of the regular business of learning to be a rural school teacher. "It is not generally realized, I am afraid," says Principal Wood, "that the training received at the Territorial Normal School is to prepare teachers for work in the rural schools. No teacher goes direct from graduation to any school in Honolulu except as a substitute. All teachers must have had at least one year in the rural schools before they are eligible for appointment in any of the city schools."

Speaking of the general idea covering the work done in the Normal, Principal Wood continues: "We make it practical first and theoretical afterward. In other words, we use the inductive instead of the deductive methods of teaching. Our students are first shown; they are first given the germ of the idea by some applied test, and from that they learn to make their own generalizations."

"We pay particular attention to the correct use of English," Mr. Wood told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Observation is made of the kinds of mistakes most common with the children in the use of irregular verbs, of pronouns and of modifying words, and students who have made mistakes are checked off as they leave for the day and are asked to give examples, making use of the words of phrases misused, so that proper correction can be made. In this, as in all else at the Normal School, we teach the art first, then the theory, and last organize the material so as to help the cadet teacher apply it to himself or herself."

UNIVERSITY EXTENDS  
SERVICE TO STATE

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina, faced by war conditions, is extending rather than diminishing its service to the people of the State. While teachers and students are going into civilian and military service, those of the faculty who remain, and especially professors in the departments of history and education, are widening their range of influence beyond university walls by their courses of study for residents of the State given by traveling lecturers and by using local forums and lecture courses.

In all local centers established the required readings and lectures cover a six months' course, with required attendance and carefully prepared examinations supervised by persons sent by the university. Credit is given toward the degree of A. B. for all who complete the outlined scheme, which has to do with the nation's part in the war, the history of Europe from 1815 to 1914, the characteristics of American diplomacy, the influence of the war on intellectual ideals and the technical methods and achievements of the race. Other students will consider theories of the State, the Near and Far East, Russia, democracy in American poetry, etc. The university library and its resources are to be at the service of students, and books, magazine articles and clippings will be distributed to deserving applicants.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Muskrats Are Building.

"We have had a series of rains and the water is standing over the swampy meadow. It is a dreary stretch, this wet, soggy land in the cold twilight, drearier than any part of the woods or the upland pastures. And a November night is falling. . . . At nine o'clock the moon swings round full to the crest of the ridge, and pours softly over. I button the heavy ulster close, and in my rubber boots go down to the river and follow it out to the middle of the meadow, where it meets the main ditch at the sharp turn toward the swamp. Here at the bend, behind a clump of black alders, I sit quietly down and wait.

"I am not after copy. Nothing is the matter with me," Dallas Lore Sharp assures his reader. "I have come out to watch the muskrats build, for that small mound up the ditch is not an old haycock, but a half-finished muskrat house. . . . I am driven back by the wind, but not until I know that here in the desolate meadow is being rounded off a lodge, thick-walled and warm, and proof against the longest winter.

"This is near the end of November. . . . Throughout the summer they had no house, only their tunnels into the side of the ditch, their roadways out into the grass, and their beds under the tussocks or among the roots of the old stumps. All these months the water had been low in the ditch and the beds among the tussocks had been safe and dry. Now the autumnal rains have filled river and ditch, flooded the tunnels, and crept up into the beds under the tussocks. . . . What shall a muskrat do for a house? He does not want to leave his meadow. The only thing to do is to build—move from under the tussocks out upon the top, and here, in the deep, wiry grass, make a new bed, high and dry above the rising water, and close the new bed in with walls that circle and dome and defy the winter.

"Such a house will require a great deal of work to build. Why not combine, make it big enough to hold a half-dozen, save labor and warmth, and, withal, live sociably together? So they left each one his bed and, joining efforts, started about the middle of October to build their winter house. Slowly, night after night, the domed walls have been rising, though for several nights at a time there would be no apparent progress. The builders were in no hurry, it would seem; the cold was far off; but tonight it feels near. And tonight there is no loading about the lodge."

## All Were for the State

Then none was for a party;  
Then all were for the State;  
Then the great man helped the poor,  
And the poor man loved the great.

—Macaulay.

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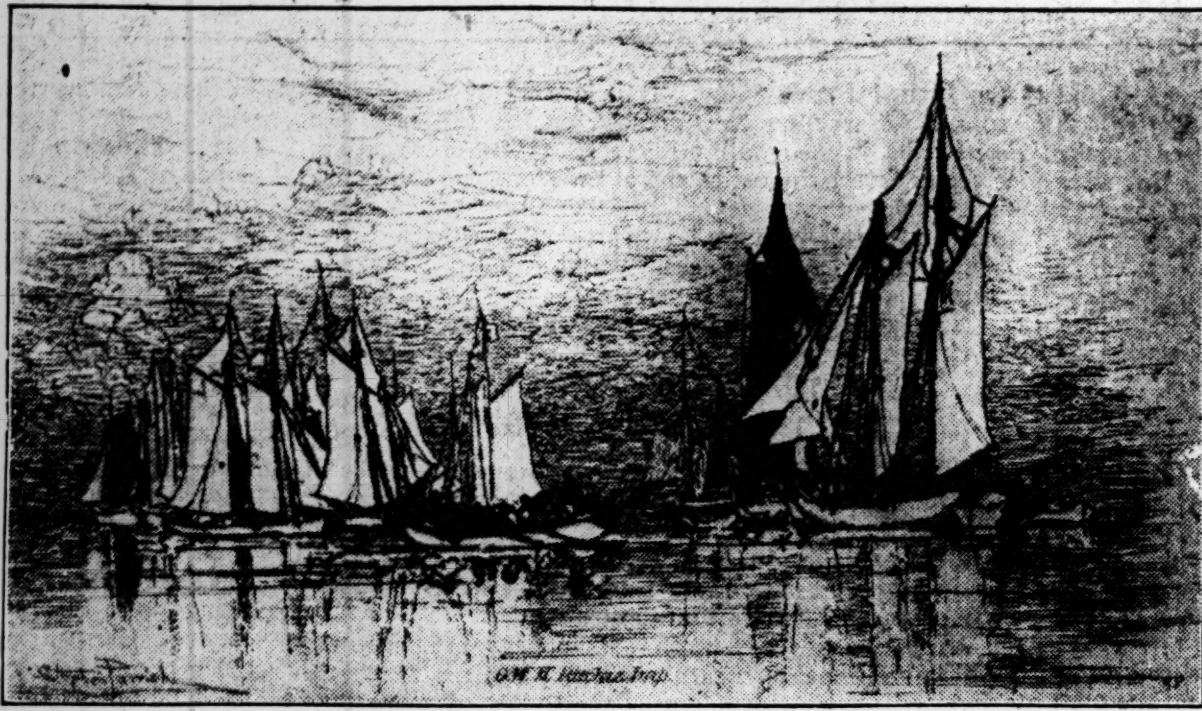
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From the etching by Stephen Parrish

## On Long Island Sound

"Probably the first person to discover that Long Island was entirely surrounded by water was Adrian Block, who sailed from Holland in 1613," said William Winton Goodrich, in a recent address before the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. "Arriving at Manhattan, he erected a fort and a few dwellings and traded with the Indians for skins. Late that fall, his vessel, the Tiger, was burned, while lying at anchor off the Battery, and he wintered on Manhattan Island. The next summer he completed and launched the first decked vessel built in America, the Onrust. In this little craft of sixteen tons he set out on an exploring expedition and was the first European to pass into the Sound through that treacherous opening

which he aptly named Hell Gate. He discovered the Connecticut River and ascended it for a considerable distance. Then, returning, he crossed the Sound to Montauk Point, visited the island which is named for him, gave the name Roodt Eylant to what is now Rhode Island, and continued on to Cape Cod, where, after visiting Salem (to which the Dutch had previously given the name of Pye), the limit of what he regarded as the Dutch possessions, he left his American built yacht and returned to Holland in one of the Dutch vessels which had accompanied him on his westward voyage.

"At the time of the first settlement of Long Island by the Dutch it was occupied by thirteen distinct tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, as is evidenced by the immense shell-

banks on the shores of many harbors and bays. Yet the conduct of the Long Island Indians toward the whites is without a parallel in the history of this part of the country. Even individual acts of aggression were rare, and, as the historian Prime well said: 'It is a remarkable fact which should be recorded to the eternal honor of the Long Island Indians, that they never performed a general conspiracy, even of a single tribe, against the whites.' The reason for this is found, doubtless, in the kind and equitable treatment which they received at the hands of these early Dutch settlers.

"Among the first Europeans to settle on Long Island were some Walloons, who came over with Peter Minuit, in 1624, and made their homes on the western end of the island. They gave the Wallabout its name. The first family to settle in what was afterwards the town of Brooklyn was that of Jan Joris Rapalje, a Frenchman. In the spring of 1625 they made a home near the present site of the Navy Yard."

## Cardamon and Flame-of-the-Forest

"The gathering of the cardamon crop was the occasion of one of our earliest forest expeditions, starting from our then headquarters, Colimatore," writes Mrs. M. A. Handley in "Roughing It in Southern India."

"Cardamons are a government monopoly, and a rigorously guarded one. The spice is rather expensive; it is largely used in India, but not half appreciated in this country. Those who do not know the plant must imagine tiny gummy, black seeds (which constitute the spice, and are most aromatic and delicate), closely packed in a small husk, or bag, about as big as a currant. It grows on low bushes and the forest tracts where it is found are not very safe."

"The road for some sixty miles from headquarters was good enough for riding; that is, till we reached the foot of the hills, when the climbing began." "What a wonderful climb that was! To make any going possible the men in advance hewed and hacked to right and left through a scene of beauty and marvel of which a Kew palm-house can give but a faint suggestion. Everywhere magnificent giant creepers, some delicate as wreaths of English clematis with gossamer-woven flowers; others so weird-looking as to be almost repellent, with their snakelike stems, thick as one's arm, and strange blood-spotted blossoms—all clinging like iron bands for strength, and for all their delicacy, equally impassable. The most enchanting ferneries were cut, or torn through, at every step, only to open the way to wilder ex-

travagances of fantastic loveliness. Familiar though it all was to F., yet never losing its charm—the greater, indeed, owing to his botanical knowledge—to me it was a perfect poem for beauty, hitherto unseen and unimagined. India is the only tropical land I know, so I can make no comparisons, but at any rate nothing can surpass the fairy grandeur of those wild jungles.

"One tree there is with which the forest seems ablaze when it is in blossom—the 'flame-of-the-forest,' as it is fitly named. The petals are shaped like a parrot's beak, and are of a vivid orange-veriet. Another, the sumpbonghi (champak), it is also called, has ivory-hued flowers, shaded and deepening into yellow at the base, and these last are intoxicatingly sweet. The 'geranium' tree is just what its name describes, a great forest tree with the loveliest geranium flowers, in velvety pink or mauve, like pelargoniums.

"And the rhododendrons! The full splendor of these trees is indeed unknown till seen, as here, in their native land, where they are not so much forest trees as the very forest itself; a whole hillside will be clothed with them. I have in my mind just now certain slopes of the Nilgiris. Their growth is that of an oak—spreading; their foliage is of a deep, shining green, which in season is enameled with clustered blossoms effulgent with glowing crimson or white as driven snow. The remembrance of their glory is a possession rather than a memory."

## The Smoke That Sounds

In "The Real South Africa," Ambrose Pratt gives the following description of a visit to "what Sir Gilbert Parker called 'The Eighth Wonder of the World.'" "We halted of a sudden," he says, "stricken dumb and spellbound, on the verge of a stupendous cliff. Conceive a cleft hacked by colossal forces out of the solid rock surface of the table land, a sheer four hundred feet in depth, a mile and a quarter long, five hundred feet across; and conceive, tumbling over the entire extent of one face edge of this gigantic chasm, the massed waters of one of the largest and noblest rivers known to man. The Kafirs alone, out of all the people who have been privileged to see this incomparable marvel, have been inspired with sufficient poetry and feeling to supply it with a fitting poetic name. The English have styled it the Victoria Falls. The Kafirs call it 'Mos-oa-tunya'—The Smoke that Sounds. The waters dash in great broken volumes into the abyss with a tumultuous roar that can be heard for fully sixteen miles. The 'Great Fall' is five hundred and seventy-three yards broad. The 'Leaping Water' is thirty yards wide. Rainbow Fall has a breadth of two hundred feet. The Eastern Cataract measures six hundred yards across its foaming surface. These are the principal cascades; but between them gush an innumerable host of smaller fountains that foam and leap into the void in slender crystal threads, and whose waters fall athwart the lustrous green and grey and purple facets of the cliff in shining, streaming handollers that shade the shadows of the chasm with a thousand needle points of frosted light before they finally dissolve in multi-colored mist clouds. The waters fall to rise again in the shape of inverted pyramids of spray; which often mount to a dizzy height of full three thousand feet—a welter of wondrous vapor clouds that overhang the valley night and day in great white palls and pil-

lars of moving, drifting smoke—The Smoke that Sounds.

"As the sunlight strikes along the spray, a score of splendid rainbows flash and form, and melt and form again, to fill the eye with loveliness, the mind with dazzled wonderment. The spray, indeed, is the most marvelous of all the marvels clustered there. It rises so gently, so slowly, yet so irresistibly. As one watches its ascent, the breathless thought surges instant after instant, 'Now,' and the eye expects its fall. But ever it surges upward, till it melts into the blue, and only the iridescent glamour of the rainbow tells that it is climbing still. The cliff edge that confronts the falls is always garlanded with thin resurgent rain. For twice ten thousand years (or as many centuries, may be) the spray from the massed cascades has been falling over all the countryside in a steady drench of clear, fine, scintillating jeweled rain, that has fostered under the tropic sun a growth as luxuriant as the jungles of Arabian dreams. There are trees too large to measure readily, too old to contemplate without a sentiment of reverence; weird, twisted shapes of trees that gloom and glimmer through the hot, dank mist, and drip and drip eternally. Under foot are streaming lawns, rank with sodden herbage, star strewn with thousands of flame-colored lilies and ferns and orchids manifold.

"The place is under a perpetual shade—the shadow of the spray. It reeks with scented damp, and all its glades and dells and hollows are charged with gorgeous mystery. It is called the Rain Forest. But really it is the home and nursery of the rainbow, for all the rainbows issue from its splashing halls, and thither they return when the sun sets or the moon wanes, and The Smoke that Sounds fades out of sight and sonorously sleeps. One night we saw a company of lunar rainbows float across the

gorge, and the beauty of the scene was such that no one cared or dared to speak, and our homeward walk was silent. Men say of the Niagara Falls—a natural wonder, unsurpassably magnificent and grand. Contrasted with The Smoke that Sounds, Niagara is as a cup of beauty thrown into a well."

## The Jordan.

"The Jordan is unique among rivers. Its physical peculiarities are many and striking. Thousands of streams are more beautiful and useful, but none has ever attracted so much attention or is so universally known to mankind." William Elsey Curtis writes in his book, "Today in Palestine." "It rapidly drops from the limestone cliffs of Lebanon into the Dead Sea, more than twelve hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The Valley of the Jordan is filled with silt washed by heavy rains from the surface of the adjacent mountains. . . . The water is clear and green where it leaves the Sea of Galilee; an Arab poet has likened it to a gigantic green serpent; but it is not green long; it gathers soil along its journey until it becomes a thick solution of clay, the color of chocolate, even darker than the waters of the Missouri.

"Between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea the Jordan plunges over twenty-seven cascades and rapids and falls a thousand feet, more than any other known river except the Sacramento. These rapids give it its name, for Jordan means literally 'The Down-Corder.' . . . The Jordan is one of the crookedest rivers known. In covering a distance of sixty miles, for that is the length of a straight line drawn on the map between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, it runs two hundred and twelve miles because of the multiplication of its windings; and its length varies, because of fre-

## Solidarity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE cement of a higher humanity," wrote Mrs. Eddy on page 571 of Science and Health, "will unite all interests in this one divinity." A significant utterance this, embodying a spiritual concept and basis of that solidarity which is held up as a human ideal, fraught with momentous and beneficent issues. It is permissible to believe that Mrs. Eddy remembered the Master's prayer before his betrayal—a prayer filled with an intense solicitude and yearning for such an unfoldment of Truth, and such a reception of it by all his disciples, that there would be manifested a unity of thought and purpose, centered in divine Principle, about which the world knows nothing. This is the solidarity which Christian Science, coming as the restoration of primitive Christianity, is offering to a world distracted by dissension and division.

No one will deny that the Christianity of the Gospels, if it were applied in its profound spirituality, beauty, and simplicity, would unify men and nations. Its mission is the redemption of mankind from centuries of belief in idolatry, superstition and false thinking about God, man and the universe. And assuredly it would have built up a very much "higher humanity" than exists today if it had not for a long period been submerged in a materialism which hides the divine light and rejects that part of the Master's command which irrevocably established the healing legitimately upon a knowledge of divine Mind and not as a function of the hypothetical substance known as matter. Men divided the seamless garment of the Christ teaching and example, and mankind has been ever since vainly looking for a practical "unity of the faith" that would, in some measure, at least, attain to the divine ideal.

The fact is of course that humanity has been recognizing no rule but that of the human mind, with its multiplicity of vagaries, caprices, and passions. And when men outline solidarity, whether under the name of fellowship, or brotherhood, or fed-

eration, or bond of peace, they have in view an artificial condition of society which is generated from without, and not from a purified inner life, governed by God. Now exterior organization is at this time necessary and good; it serves its purpose as machinery for overcoming obstacles and finding channels for human activity in the line of real progress—but it is only machinery after all. The main question is, What are the rules that underlie the machinery? Do they form a composite reflection of the one Principle, God? Are they based upon the spiritual understanding of God as Life, Truth, and Love, which Christian Science teaches is the only savior of mankind? Or have they been formulated upon a pseudo-substratum of the unity of mind and matter, with a disregard of the futility of producing any good from such an impossible duality? In this respect the world has still to learn wisdom. But it must be the wisdom that proceeds from above and not from beneath. In other words, it has still to awaken to the foolishness of trying to elevate and purify humanity by a process which involves an offensive and defensive alliance between the flesh and Spirit, between Truth and error, or material concepts and spiritual ideals. In the proportion that the world does so awaken, it will approach to some ap- prehension of divine metaphysics, and will thus recognize as an indispensable condition in every movement for corporate action the eternal unity between God and man. His spiritual ideal. That is the truth of being—all real being—and every aspiration and effort in the direction of bringing about improved social, economic, national and religious conditions must not only start with this, but keep it in the very forefront of rational comprehension.

This is obvious to him who reasons rightly, that is, who in all his thoughts begins with God as infinite Mind. The error of ages—the prevalent error of today, in fact—is the belief that the human mind can improve the human mind, and cause it to be satisfied by making changes, ostensibly

for the better, in this and that and the other direction. The crass for change is innate in the human breast, because of the belief, generally speaking, that it cannot make things worse, and there is always the possibility that they might be better. In the light of the revealed teaching of Christian Science, this is of course like running human effort into a cul de sac. It often merely dispenses with one form of error in favor of another, and is as far off as ever from that copartnership with Truth which alone can destroy the obstacles to a spiritual solidarity based upon Principle. It is part of the tragedy of much human effort that, in its attempt to bring order out of chaos, it keeps throwing ropes to Cerberus by formulating wholly irrational and ill-advised expedients, which, at best, are superficial and selfish.

It is fatal to trust for guidance to material sense; all efforts to change human nature by material methods, which are simply concessions to the false claims of matter, find their culmination in a counterfeit sense of existence, without a particle of perception of the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Mind. Which simply goes to prove that what mankind needs is to be educated in spiritual sense, so that it may be able to apply that spiritual sense to the solving of all problems.

But why? Because as Mrs. Eddy says on page 209 of Science and Health, "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Without such understanding, it is obviously pursuing a vain shadow to attempt to establish bonds of harmony and peace among men. The bonds are only ropes of sand. In the ratio that the true, spiritual concept of all reality is entertained, will there be a desire and wise effort on the part of men to build upon the spiritual foundation of Truth, than which no other can stand. That foundation is already laid in Christ, or Truth. There, solidarity may be spiritually discerned and made to serve in the salvation of mankind, because its alpha and its omega are in God. It was a spiritual vision of this kind that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science ever had before her and about which she wrote in such confident, buoyant tones, "Over sea and over land," she says on page 204 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." "Christian Science unites its true followers in one Principle, divine Love, that sacred and essence of Soul which makes them one in Christ."

## Mr. Pepys On a Journey

"April 8th, 1661. About eight o'clock, we took barge at the Tower, Sir William Batten and his lady, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Fowler, and I. A very pleasant passage, and so to Gravesend, where we dined, and from thence a coach took them, and me and Mr. Fowler, with some others, come from Rochester to meet us, on horseback. At Rochester, where they alight at Mr. Alcock's, and there . . . had good sport, with his bringing out so many sorts of cheese. Then to the Hill-house at Chatham, where I never was before, and I found a pretty pleasant house, and am pleased with the arms that hang there. Here we supped very merry, and late to bed."

"9th. Lay and slept well till three in the morning, and then waking, and by the light of the moon I saw my pillow (which overnight I flung from me) stand upright, but, not bethinking myself what it might be, I was a little afraid, but sleep overcame all, and so lay till high morning, at which time I had a candle brought me, and a good fire made, and in general it was a great pleasure all the time I staid here to see how I am respected and honored by all people; and I find that I begin to know now how to receive so much reverence, which, at the beginning, I could not tell how to do.

Sir William and I by coach to the dock, and there viewed all the storehouses, and the old goods that are this day to be sold, which was great pleasure to me, and so back again by coach home."

"10th. In the morning to see the Dock-houses. First, Mr. Pett's, the builder, and there was very kindly received, and among other things he did offer my Lady Batten a parrot, the best I ever saw, that knew Mingo so soon as it saw him, having been bred formerly in the house with them; but for talking and singing I never heard the like. My Lady did accept of it. Then to see Commissioner Pett's house, he and his family being absent, and here I wondered how my Lady Batten walked up and down with curious looks to see how neat and rich everything is; and indeed both the house and garden is most handsome, saying that she would get it, for it belonged to the Surveyor of the Navy. Then on board the Prince, now in the dock, and indeed it has one and no more rich cabins for carved work, but no gold in her. After that, back home, and there eat a little dinner. Then to Rochester, and there saw the Cathedral, which is now fitting for use, and the organ then a-tuning. Then away thence, observing the great doors of the church. . . . So to the Salutation tavern, where Mr. Alcock and many of the towns come and entertained us. . . . and thence come today from London to see 'the Henery,' in which he intends to ride as Vice-Admiral in the narrow seas all this summer."

"11th. . . . About nine o'clock, after we had breakfasted, we set forth for London. . . . Thus, we went away through Rochester. We bailed at Dart-

ford, and thence to London, but of all the journeys that ever I made, this was the merriest, and I was in a strange mode for mirth. Among other things, I got my Lady to let her mayd, Mrs. Anne, to ride all the way on horseback, and she rides exceeding well; and so I called (her) my clerk, that she went to wait upon me. . . . By and by, we came to two little girls keeping coves, and I saw one of them very pretty, so I had a mind to make her ask my blessing, and telling her that I was her godfather, she asked me innocently whether I was not Ned Wadding, and I said that I was, so she kneeled down, and very simply called, 'Pray, godfather, pray to God to bless me,' which made us very merry, and I gave her two-pence. In several places, I asked women whether they would sell me their children, but they denied me all, but said they would give me one to keep for them, if I would. . . . So home, and I found all well, and a good deal of work done since I went. So to bed very sleepy for last night's work, concluding that it is the pleasantest journey in all respects that ever I had in my life."

## Manorhead

An urn-round hollow'd glen, clo'd deep within  
Its hills, that rise in soothest symmetry. . . .  
Its arch of sky in summer noon be- holds,  
From blue, calm height, the quiet depth below,  
With heaven's unbroken glory grandly shad'd.  
And then, from sparse white fleeting clouds there fall  
Tremulous shadows on the pastoral green—  
As passing sadness on a beauteous face—  
That speed a-down the hill-sides, o'er the hollows,  
And mingle with the fitful rush of burns,  
And the pathetic voice of bleating lambs.

Again, the hollow urn with deep mist fills,  
And wells its splendor, yet gives forth a sound  
Of hidden waters from its depths remote. . . .

But now, a breath from heaven cleaves through the mist,  
And bares before the ardent eye blue rifts  
Of sky, and sunny slopes of mottled hills;  
And then, the west'ring sun strikes slantingly,  
And with a golden tide the glen o'er- flows,  
Of shimmering splendor, short-liv'd, fast pursued.

Across the hollow, up the radiant slope  
By hast'ning evening shadow, until at length  
Day's one last passionate glow burns on the brow  
Of the sun-fronting height, and passes thence  
Forever into gloamin' of the moor.

—Professor Veitch.

## Provided It Be Forward

I am ready to go anywhere, provided it be forward.—David Livingstone.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Wanted, a Rurik

THE beginnings of most countries are lost in the twilight of myth and legend. Thus Rome goes back to the story of the wolf on Mons Aventinus, whilst when London was a walled village, in the forest on the Thames, men told stories of some wondrous King Lud. Russia is no exception to this rule, but even as late as the Ninth Century, when other countries had still a respectable story, more or less historic, to tell, the wild Slavic and Finnish tribesmen, who dwelt round Lake Ladoga had still a history as mythical as that of Arthur Pendragon, which the Welsh bards were singing in the castle halls. The story went that these tribesmen, having for a time endured the yoke of the Norsemen of Scandinavia, had at last risen in revolt, and driven them back into their native country of Rus, which is supposed to have been Sweden. But the tribesmen of those early centuries generally found it hard to live together in peace, unless the strong arm of authority was heavily weighted with the sword. Therefore, after a period of freedom and anarchy, they sent their chief men over into Rus, and begged the great chieftain Rurik to come and reign over them, and Rurik came. Thus the empire of Russia began with the principality of Rurik the Rus, for it was Rurik who, out of the chaos and anarchy he was called in to abolish, fashioned the cosmos of a principality, orderly at any rate for the Ninth Century. This is the story, historical or legendary, according to the fancy of the reader, from which the Russian traces the beginnings of the empire. And so today, when chaos has again taken possession of the great empire which stretches now from the Baltic to the Okhotsk Sea, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian, men are beginning to ask themselves who will be the Rurik, who will resolve order out of this chaos? Will he be a Russian, from the ranks of that dreamy, peaceful people from whom the empire takes its name, or will he be a soldier, brought in again from the outside, as was Rurik a thousand years ago?

One thing at any rate is certain. The conditions the new Rurik will have to face will be even more difficult than those of his great predecessor. The whole vast empire of the White Tsars is swaying like a house in which all the mortar has been dissolved, and which every passing political breeze threatens to hurl into a thousand fragments. In the Far East, Siberia is said to be proclaiming itself a republic; in the south the Cossacks are reported in arms under their Hetman, Kaledin; whilst General Korniloff, whom men once looked to as the new Rurik, is said to have escaped from the prison of the Bolsheviks, and to be on his way to start a new rebellion. Rumor follows rumor with such precipitancy that it is impossible to decide what is happening from hour to hour, indeed it is doubtful if anybody really does know. And all the time the Bolshevik government, having driven out the well-meaning but weak Kerensky, sat enthroned in Petrograd, holding, with a sort of poetic justice, the Russia of the pogrom in the clutches of the "international Jew." Kerensky, an attorney with a small practice and an unquestionable eloquence, was flung by the wave of revolution into the office of the prime minister. For a space he held the Bolsheviks in the palm of his hand. A word from him, and Korniloff would have scattered the whole crowd, and driven them from the city. But the word never came. Whilst the Bolsheviks smiled, Kerensky listened to telephone messages over a wire, and, without more statesmanship than might be found in an ordinary telephone operator, flung possibly the best soldier in Russia, who was not even attempting to upset him, out of the saddle, and then quailed before the fanatical Lenin.

The story of Lenin, in his own name Uliansky, is the property of every newspaper in the world today. Thrown into an internment camp in Austria, at the beginning of the war, he was suddenly released, and permitted to go and preach revolution against the Tsar within the hospitable borders of Switzerland. Then, at the correct moment, provided with a pass over the Austro-German railways, he was conducted to the Russian border, and received with open arms by the battalions of the anarchists, even then preaching that the only way to bring the new order out of the old was to crush the old into a million fragments. Lenin took kindly to the task. That he was using German money, and acting under the auspices of the Deutschem, so far from taking the trouble to deny, he was willing to admit. What does it matter, he demands, whose gold is employed in wrecking the existing social and political order, when it is only out of the wreckage of that order that the phoenix of the new social state can be hatched?

In this wonderful work of revolutionary construction his chief lieutenant is an "international Jew," by name Bronstein, but for the purpose of social regeneration known as Trotsky. Trotsky emerged, in the early days of the revolution, from the East Side of New York. With a band of compatriots he took ship, as soon as the double-headed eagle had been caged, and set out for Petrograd. But his reputation had preceded him. The revolutionary government knew what was before them, and at Halifax Bronstein, or Trotsky, was removed from the ship by half a dozen unsympathetic British sailors. The passengers on the steamer, who witnessed the removal, have described the scene. How the big Russian revolutionary lay screaming, kicking, and biting, on the deck, until four amused British man-of-war's men picked him up, and deposited him incontinently in the boat alongside. Then came the protest of the radicals of the United States. Trotsky, the personification of democracy, had been brutally denied by the British government permission to return to his home in Russia. Now, as is usually the case with people who talk about what they do not understand, the protest of these possibly well-meaning people, was conceived in pure ignorance, and supported by the

denunciations of that faction on the East Side which did quite well understand what was happening. The British government shrugged its shoulders, and released Trotsky to please the protestors of the United States. But what these innocent protestors did not know was that Trotsky's journey had been interrupted at the request of the revolutionary government in Petrograd, which was quite aware of the character of the gentleman who was coming to aid them. However the interference of ignorance, supported by conspiracy, was successful. But what, in the second place, the protestors did not quite know was that they were demanding the release and entry into Russia of one of the most violent enemies of the United States, a man who, having been the United States as an asylum in his hour of necessity, has never ceased to fulminate against it, and to denounce it from the moment he left its shores. Such were the conditions under which the revolutionary egg was hatched, and such were the conditions under which the Bolsheviks seized the government of Russia.

Then came the elections, in which the Bolsheviks were remarkably successful. Elections conducted on the most popular theory of liberty, equality, and fraternity. In other words, a law having been introduced that soldiers could vote wherever they happened to be quartered at the moment, the Bolsheviks, by moving their own particular battalions from town to town, were able, not unnaturally, to secure a majority in each case. It was thus that the "international Jew" gained his hold on Russia, whilst the muzhiks in the villages, finding themselves suddenly free, and knowing not what to do with their new-found liberty, searched gently and pathetically for some new symbol, for the Russian lives on symbols, to take the place of the "Little Father" and the imperial flag. How then, demands the man in the street, will it all end? Who will drive out the ministry of the "international Jew," who must by no means be confounded with the national Jew, and take charge of the destinies of the empire? Who, in short, is to be the Twentieth Century Rurik? The civilized world is awaiting the answer to that question.

### The Call for Frugality

ON HIS recent trip into New England, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, who is now devoting the larger part of his time to the promotion of the Government's scheme for raising war funds through popular thrift, gave the people, not only of the section named, but of the entire country, much to think over. Many who are pondering his words of warning and counsel had, no doubt, even before he spoke, begun to realize that the United States could not, by any means, have continued indefinitely the pace of lavish expenditure at which it was traveling when the war broke out, and had continued to travel, with a very slight modification, down to a recent day. Thoughtful people see that there is nothing overdrawn in the statement, "We were a spendthrift people; we were careless, and on the road to an economic smash." In the very necessity of the case, something had to bring the nation to a realization of the perils toward which extravagance and wastefulness were leading it. That a war would enfold the globe in its terrible embrace was the least looked-for check. But it has come, and if the United States was for a time fortunate, or if for a time it thought itself fortunate, in escaping embroilment, it is plunged into the struggle as deeply now as any other nation, and is as conscious as any other of its obligation to see the conflict through to victory. If this obligation shall be fulfilled honorably and successfully, it must be through weeks, months, and perhaps years of self-denial and self-sacrifice such as most of the prosperous people of the Republic have not known. They must learn a new lesson, and perhaps a severe one. Largely in proportion to their willingness and ability to learn it will be their ultimate triumph.

That the more than 100,000,000 people in the United States, at this stage of the war, and on the heels of the successful floating of two enormous loans, should be asked to save and invest their pennies, is due to the conviction of Mr. Vanderlip and other eminent financiers that, before the fight is finished, and won, the Government at Washington may need every cent it can raise. But something more than this, something far more than this, is expected to result from the "thrift savings" loan. It is expected, that is, to be the means of impressing upon the people of the United States one of the most useful economic lessons they have ever had.

Economy, thrift, and frugality must be practiced in the United States sooner or later, and the sooner the better, if disaster is to be averted. "If need be, we will wreck the business of luxury for the time being," said Mr. Vanderlip, in his speech at the Boston City Club. "We are facing a danger that threatens the very foundations of our society. I am convinced that this danger is the most real and serious one that we have ever faced. We are going to face it. Get this lesson well fixed in your minds. The dollar always employs labor; if it falls into the wrong pan of the scale, it threatens our success in this war. Remember, it is a traitor dollar, a close ally of the enemy, if we spend it for the wrong thing."

The United States is engaged, with its allies, in a war that can be ended only by victory, if it is to be ended rightly and finally. The winning of that war, therefore, overtops everything else, in importance. Success at the front is of far greater moment than success in business, in professional occupations, in any common walk of life. Nothing within the human domain, nothing in human production, nothing of learning or of skill, nothing that makes for entertainment or for comfort, especially nothing for the satisfaction of pampered appetites, must take precedence of the success of the war.

When the frivolities, the comforts, and the luxuries are thought of as things that must be provided at the cost of labor needed for the prosecution of the war, the thing for the reasoning man or woman to do is to let thought rest upon those in the devastated regions of the earth, upon those in the prison camps, and upon those in the trenches, where the bare necessities of existence count as unspeakable blessings.

Owing to the abnormal demand, labor is scarce in

the United States today. It is needed at the various sources of war supplies, namely, on the farms, in the steel mills, in the munition factories, on the docks, at the arsenals, in the shipyards, and at the front, and the people must bring themselves to understand that it will be perilous, at this juncture, to divert the labor that is available, even for temporary satisfaction, from its paramount task.

Frugality is one of the nation's first stepping-stones to victory.

### Brazil as an Active War Force

THE United States of Brazil, the largest Republic in South America, a country as extensive in area as the United States of North America, Alaska included, and with a population in the neighborhood of 25,000,000, is in the war, and does not propose to take merely a tentative or a passive interest in the struggle.

Brazil has already proffered supplies and men to the Allies. The nation has a small but modern and well-equipped navy, with a normal personnel of more than 15,000; its standing army has been greatly enlarged and improved during the last three years, in anticipation of some of the things that have occurred to disturb tranquillity at home and to threaten danger from abroad. The strength of the present effective armed force of Brazil cannot be given at this time, but, judging from the vigor with which its Government has recently suppressed sedition, and from the confidence which it expresses in its ability to assist in prosecuting the war against Prussianism, even at the very outset, it is in a position to contribute a great deal more toward reinforcing the several allied fronts than is generally supposed.

In common with all the American nations at this time, Brazil is lamentably short of seagoing merchant vessels, but, like the Republic to the north, it is struggling persistently and determinedly to overcome this handicap, by both building and purchasing ships. In cattle and breadstuffs, as in most of the essential commodities, the resources of Brazil are practically unlimited. Given transportation facilities, it would be able to insure the transfer of a satisfying tonnage of provisions annually to the European belligerents with which it is associated.

Much nonsense has been written with regard to the possibilities of Brazil as an active ally. The authority of O Imparcial of Rio de Janeiro, which is considered one of the most conservative newspapers published in South America, may be cited for the assertion that Brazil is prepared to send an expeditionary force of 200,000 infantrymen, fully equipped, to France. The southern Republic has offered to Great Britain men for aviation service, and they have been accepted. But however much or little this South American nation can do immediately is of small consequence compared with its potential resources and capabilities. It is moved by a high and an honest purpose in this war. The Brazilians are imbued, apparently, as thoroughly as any other of the peoples in, or for the time being allied with, the Entente, with the conviction that the safety of civilization and of democracy is contingent upon the complete overthrow of Prussianism. In this conflict they find common ground with the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and the other European allies; there is no lack of incentive; they wait only to be invited to do their best, if it can be said that they are waiting for anything, in order to do it with energy and enthusiasm.

The United States of Brazil may be beneath the notice of the Central Powers. Well, so only yesterday was the United States of North America. Neither of these could have compared with Germany or Austria-Hungary as a military nation in the past; what they may accomplish in that direction, for a special and temporary purpose, in the near future, is a matter that may be left for later consideration.

### German East Africa

AS FAR as annals are concerned, German East Africa is a very young country. Until the middle of the Nineteenth Century, only the coast land of the territory was known, either to Europeans or to the Arabs. The Arabs, indeed, were the first people in possession, and when the Portuguese, stretching out hands of dominion in all directions, as they did during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, arrived in due course, on the east coast of Africa, they found the Arab everywhere in power. The hold of the Portuguese on the country was never firm, never extended very far over the vast unknown hinterland to the west, and when they finally took their departure, in the early years of the Eighteenth Century, the Arabs returned, like water to an old water-course. All the coast towns, north of Cape Delgado, the present southern limit of German East Africa, fell under the sway of the Arabs of Muscat, and, later on, under that of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Now, the Arabs of Zanzibar were apparently more enterprising than the Arabs of Muscat. They had a strong penchant for exploration. From about 1830, or even earlier, they began to penetrate inland, and, by 1850, had established themselves at Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, a name which has figured prominently in the events of the last two years. The Arabs also penetrated as far as Nyasa to the south, and the result of all this was that the Sultan of Zanzibar began to make vague claims to include all this vast country within his dominions.

In those days it was nobody's business in particular, but, of all the powers, the United Kingdom was, of course, most nearly concerned, as Zanzibar was in a state of semi-dependence on India. When, however, the Sultan Bargash, through Sir William Mackinnon, offered to lease the whole territory to Great Britain, the offer was declined. Shortly afterwards, largely owing to the explorations of Stanley, a movement was set on foot for the partition of Africa amongst the powers. Germany desired territory on the east coast, but British influence was so strong at Zanzibar that the German Colonization Society determined to accomplish its purpose secretly. The result was the famous exploit of the three young Germans, Karl Peters, Joachim Count Pfeil, and Dr.

Jühlke. Making their way inland, they got into touch with the chief Usambara, and induced him to sign a treaty with them, and to declare his independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Other treaties quickly followed, and, early in 1885, the German Emperor granted a charter of protection to the Colonization Society. Zanzibar resented the movement, but it was acquiesced in by the British Government, and finally, after much negotiation, between Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, the Sultan of Zanzibar ceded absolutely to Germany the mainland territory for 4,000,000 marks.

Meanwhile, German companies had begun to exploit the country. In 1888, the German East Africa Company took over the administration of the Arabs, and thereafter quickly followed the first of those periodic risings, whether of the Arabs or the natives, against the Germans, which dogged the steps of German rule in the country for many years. The story of how some of these risings were suppressed is one of the blackest in the history of German colonial administration. Ultimately, after some twenty years of struggle, Germany made good her hold on the country, but development was slow, and it was only during the eight years or so immediately preceding the war that adequate measures were taken to develop the resources of the colony.

### Notes and Comments

CONTRASTING opinions expressed concerning the merits of oil portraits of themselves are credited to General Pershing and that famous son of Maine, Thomas Brackett Reed. General Pershing, after examining his picture, is reported to have said, "It is flattering." What Speaker Reed said in similar circumstances was, "Surely my enemies can ask no more!"

AT LAST, the truth about the German submarine campaign is out. General von Ludendorff has explained the whole matter. It was not designed to bring England to her knees in two months, or three months, or any number of months. It was not designed to starve England into submission by short or long process, or even to interfere drastically with her overseas trade. It had a much deeper purpose than any of these, no less than "to cut off her very important supplies of coal pit props."

SOME years ago, in the days before the war, two men were walking along a road, in Scotland, where the Lowlands are thinking of giving way to the Highlands. One was a large landed proprietor, and, in answer to a question of the other, as to whether the great forests of larch which were to be seen on all hands were of any use, he replied, "Why yes, at a certain growth, they make the best pit props in the world, but pit props are so cheap that it does not pay me to cut them." Norway is not the only place where people grow pit props. And, anyway, the range of effort for the submarine seems abnormally large. The Lusitania was never accused of carrying pit props.

REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLET, of Massachusetts, has taken up the duties of Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, as Minority Leader of the Lower House of Congress at Washington; Mr. Gillett has not, however, been formally appointed by his Republican associates to that place. He steps into the leadership partly by seniority and partly by reason of his chairmanship of the Republican Steering Committee. He is also the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, one of the highest posts a Republican can occupy in a Democratic House. Representative Irvine Luther Lenroot, of Wisconsin, remains as a minority leadership possibility, in case Mr. Mann should retire, and in case, of course, Mr. Lenroot should not in the meantime be elected to the United States Senate.

MR. GILLET has been a member of Congress from the Fifty-third to the Sixty-fifth, inclusive. There would be little doubt as to his retaining the minority leadership, if he felt disposed to assume regularly its responsibilities. Speaking of Mr. Gillett's position on the appropriations committee, a bit of surprising news comes in the announcement that Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of that committee, is about to resign from Congress. Mr. Fitzgerald has been a member of the House for nearly nineteen years, and has been chairman of the appropriations committee, second only in importance to the ways and means committee, since 1910. He has been recognized as the dean of the Tammany delegation, although not its titular leader. His relations with the Administration have not of late been free from friction.

STORIES from the Law Courts are apt to be good, legal wit being noted for its dryness. But this story claims no particular merit, except as showing the usefulness of a ready wit. The counsel for the plaintiff was delivering an impassioned address. He was somewhat weighty in person, and happened to be leaning on a very old chair. In the middle of the torrent of eloquence, the chair gave way and the barrister lay on the floor in the midst of the wreckage. He got up and, unperturbed, pointing to the broken chair, said, "That proves the strength of my argument." The court smiled broadly, but laughed outright when the opposing counsel promptly replied, "The learned counsel's argument may be all that he claims for it, but it fell to the ground."

AT THIS particular time, when holders of securities, in the United States, have witnessed values rapidly melting away, it is a good thing to recall the remark once made by J. P. Morgan, father of the present head of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Some one had come to him complaining of the hard times, how stocks had declined, and how the country generally was "going to the bow-wows," when the noted banker interrupted him, saying: "The man who is a bear on the United States will go broke." In other words, it is unwise to become too pessimistic, particularly when the worst is probably past.